

MAINTENANCE OF
FORCES IN HAITI
HELD DESIRABLERear Admiral Knapp of Opinion
That Work of Intervention
Will Be Lost If Troops Are
Withdrawn Within Generation

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—The Navy Department made public yesterday a series of answers to specific questions on conditions in Haiti submitted by Josephus Daniels, Secretary of the Navy, to Rear Admiral H. S. Knapp, who was sent to the island republic several weeks ago to investigate and straighten out the tangle due to differences between American treaty officials and officials of the Haitian Government.

The questions were addressed to the Navy Department by a private citizen, Charles McKinley of Portland, Oregon, and embodied the entire series of charges made against the conduct of affairs in Haiti by the United States Government.

Long Occupation Favored

"I will give it as my personal view," said Rear Admiral Knapp, "that the work of American intervention will have been practically lost if the United States withdraws its military forces from Haiti for a great many years to come. I am not hopeful that the old ideas of graft—of public office as a means of private gain—can ever be extirpated from those who reached manhood under the old corrupt standards. In other words, I personally believe that it will take at least a generation to have in Haiti sufficient men of a high enough standard of ethics to provide personnel for an honest administration and a background of honest population for its support."

"During the past five years the action of individual Americans may have been unworthy in some cases, but the general conduct of the officers of the occupation and of American treaty officials in Haiti cannot, in all fairness, be judged by the unworthy action of a few individuals."

Rear Admiral Knapp found no substantiation for the charges that women and children had been slain "indiscriminately," nor did he find evidence that "flogging" and other unworthy practices were resorted to in order to extract information from Haitian natives.

Evidence on Shooting of Women

He said: "As far as women and children are concerned, the answer to this question is no. There may possibly have been cases of women being shot during action when these women were in the company of bandit bands; but such cases, if any occurred, were accidents incident to the campaign, and were not the result of any intent and were in despite of every desire of the American troops engaged. I have heard of no case whatever where children have been killed, even under the circumstances spoken of above."

With regard to the charge that flogging had been resorted to in order to extract information from natives, Rear Admiral Knapp declared that he could not answer the question fully, because of allegations that were "on their way" to him, but he asserted that none of the high officers with whom he had discussed the question had any knowledge of such practices.

Other questions put to Admiral Knapp and his answers to them follow:

Q. Is it true that the United States seized the Haitian custom houses before Haiti had signed the 1915 convention which gave the United States financial control?

Collection of Customs

A. It is true that under the occupation and before the convention of 1915 was signed and in effect, the customs houses were administered and the customs revenues were collected under the direction of an officer of the pay corps of the United States Navy. This continued until the receiver-general provided for in the convention of 1915 assumed office in Haiti. This measure undoubtedly saved hundreds of thousands of dollars, if not millions, to the Haitian national treasury.

Q. Is it true that the military authorities have overturned the decisions of the civil courts where persons accused of crime have been acquitted?

A. I know personally of no such case, and from inquiries made of those who have been longer in Haiti and know more intimately the conditions I cannot find that there is any such case.

Q. It is true that a censorship order was issued which forbade newspaper criticism of the occupation or the Haitian Government, and that even this order of censorship was prohibited from publication?

Text of Order

A. The following order was issued in the early days of the occupation: "Office of the Provost Marshal, Port-au-Prince, Haiti, Sept. 3, 1915. 'The freedom of the press will not

be interfered with, but license will not be tolerated. The publishing of false or incendiary propaganda against the Government of the United States or the Government of Haiti, or the publishing of any false, indecent or obscene propaganda, letters signed or unsigned, or matter which tends to disturb the public peace, will be dealt with by the military courts. The writers of such articles and the publishers thereof will be held responsible for such utterances and will be subject to fine or imprisonment, or both, as may be determined.

(Signed)
"ALEXANDER S. WILLIAMS,
"Captain, U. S. Marine Corps,
"Provost Marshal."

Its propriety at the time of its issue, when Haiti was in a state of anarchy, appears to be beyond question. There is no censorship, in the ordinary sense of the word, of telegrams or of letters, which come and go freely whether in plain language or in code. The order quoted above is not, strictly speaking, one of censorship. It is one forbidding inflammatory or indecent publications in the press. The word "censorship" is misused and a false issue is raised thereby.

Conditions Occasioning Order

Q. If the charge in the foregoing question is true, what peculiar conditions existed to justify so drastic an invasion of Haitian liberty?

A. Briefly answered, the conditions were domestic anarchy, and the impossibility of the Haitians to reestablish order, which occasioned the necessity of intervention by the United States.

Q. Does censorship still exist in Haiti, and if so when is it intended to restore liberty of the press and freedom of speech?

A. The order quoted above has not been withdrawn, nor has the proclamation of martial law under which the occupation continues. If unlicensed, inflammatory speeches and writings are permitted, they will inevitably lead to the injury of the Haitian people themselves.

Q. Is it true that since the amendment of the Haitian Constitution in 1918 to permit alien ownership of real estate American citizens and corporations have rapidly acquired the most fertile lands and the most productive industrial enterprises in Haiti?

A. The answer is no. While the exact proportion of public lands to the total area in Haiti is unknown, it is believed to be something like 80 per cent, and it is the adopted policy not to sell these lands at all, but to lease them. There are two large corporations that have made purchases of Haitian land, but their purchases have been watched with a careful eye by the American treaty officials, who have actually prevented any of the public lands being purchased by either of these corporations.

PLANS TO EXTEND
FOREIGN COMMERCE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois—Plans for the development of foreign commerce through the American Merchant Marine were made by Rear-Admiral William S. Benson, chairman of the Shipping Board, and Charles Piez, former director-general of the emergency Fleet Corporation, speaking before a meeting of the National Marine League here. Rear-Admiral Benson is here in connection with the National Marine Show, now at the Coliseum, together with Edward N. Hurley, chairman of the Shipping Board during the war. Speaking at the Marine Show, Mr. Hurley advocated an international credit plan, patterned after existing cooperative marketing associations, with the American Merchant Marine as the basis of the plan requiring an international bond issue of from \$100,000,000 to \$150,000,000 to finance it.

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CONSTRUCTION IN
MEXICO GAININGImportance of Trade Relations
Pointed Out by Commercial
Attaché—Says United States
Is Alarmed by Small Affairs

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Alarm on this side of the Rio Grande when some unforeseen event occurs on the other side is the chief bar to satisfactory relations between the United States and Mexico, in the opinion of Charles H. Cunningham, commercial attaché at Mexico City, who has just returned to Washington and who will shortly go to a similar post in Spain.

Mr. Cunningham said that the people of the United States have a tendency to become alarmed at occurrences of minor consequence in Mexico, whereas British, French and other foreign business houses pay slight attention to minor disturbances. The readiness of the United States to consider intervention on the occurrence of trouble in Mexico hampers attempts to strengthen a feeling of cordiality between the two countries.

Mexico's most recent revolution, which resulted in the overthrow of the Carranza regime, was not so serious a matter as it was made to appear in the United States, Mr. Cunningham said. Foreign enterprises conducted trade without difficulty.

Mexico needs capital and technical aid. Transportation is far from efficient, but in view of the fact that the railroads have no facilities for building new equipment and insufficient opportunity for repair of equipment already in operation, the Mexicans have kept up traffic remarkably well. The fault does not lie with the Mexicans, but with their lack of car building and repairing shops.

Many business men in this country, he felt, are likewise indisposed to take the view that Mexicans should be treated just as customers would elsewhere. The Mexican, he contended, is as honest as anybody else. Mexico has great resources in raw materials; trade between that country and the United States should be of the greatest value to both. But whenever disturbances occur there, they are magnified in the eyes of American business men, and while other exporters continue normal business relations, exporters in this country cancel orders and shut down on credit.

At present, production of silver in Mexico probably exceeds that in the United States. Valuable new oil discoveries are reported on the Isthmus of Tehuantepec, and other finds are said to have been made in Lower California. The oil in the Tehuantepec region is mainly on land owned by the Cowdry interests, but Americans have obtained some concessions.

Mr. Cunningham said that a great deal of construction is under way in Mexico. This began during the Carranza régime, but is increasing. The railroad from El Paso, Texas, to Mexico City now operates a full service, including Pullman accommodations, and military guards are no longer required.

Mr. Creel's Status Defined

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Bainbridge Colby, Secretary of State, declares that the impression that George Creel represented the United States Government on his recent visit to Mexico City is "entirely without foundation." Mr. Creel, he adds, had no connection with a government, either directly or indirectly.

It was learned that Mr. Creel obtained an ordinary passport before going to Mexico, at the same time receiving from Secretary Colby an ordinary letter, such as prominent Americans may obtain from the State Department when visiting foreign countries.

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE
CASE MOTIONS DENIED

BOSTON, Massachusetts—Justice Pierce of the Supreme Judicial Court for the Commonwealth of Massachusetts yesterday denied motions made by Edwin A. Krauthoff to intervene in the action of Eustace et al. vs. Dickey et al. The motions sought to present certain matters heard by the Master but not included in the exceptions taken by counsel for the directors, and to amend the printed record now before the full court.

FURTHER ADVANCE
BY POLISH TROOPSAlleging Transfer of Bolshevik
Forces Into Ukraine Contrary
to Armistice Terms, the Poles
Occupy Railroad Point

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Wednesday)—Recent reports indicate that considerable Bolshevik forces are being transferred to the Ukraine with the object of opening an offensive against General Wrangel and Pavlenko. The Polish authorities in London informed the representative of The Christian Science Monitor that every effort is being made to compel the Bolsheviks to respect their agreement with Poland not to transfer troops from the Polish to the Ukrainian fronts.

As the Bolsheviks seem to be paying no attention to their undertaking, the Polish Army has occupied Korosten, thereby cutting the main railway line between Vitebsk and Schernyanka. By this military action on the part of the Polish troops, the Bolsheviks will not be able to transport any part of their army, except by a very circuitous route, to the Ukraine. This coup, it was stated, is thought to have been undertaken by a raiding force and not by the main army, as a further advance of the Polish lines into Russia is not considered probable by the Polish authorities in London.

Truce Now in Force

The reason for this conclusion lies in the fact that the armistice and peace preliminaries signed at Riga on October 12, came into force on October 18, and thereby Polish forces occupied the line agreed upon, and known as the armistice line, which runs from Nessvitch in the south along a line running east of Rakow along the rivers Hybchanka and Iga, east of Dokshty, and along the former eastern boundary of the district of Vilna to the River Dvina in the north.

The Soviet forces have undertaken to retreat 15 kilometers east of this line. In the south, the Polish front runs as follows: Slutsk, Lachowa, Olewsk, Zwiachel (Novogrod), Polonoie, Staro Konstantinov, Volynoki.

General Haller's army, consisting mostly of volunteers from Posen and Pomerania, is stated to be in process of demobilization, having completely served the purpose for which it was raised. The main army is expected to remain in winter quarters till some form of stable government has been established in Russia.

General's Act Disowned

The Polish Government, the representative of The Christian Science Monitor was informed, disowns the act of General Zeligowski in occupying the town of Vilna, and states that the fate of this territory cannot be decided by an arbitrary act, but, on the other hand, it is stated that the occupied territory will not be evacuated without the inhabitants being given an opportunity of taking a plebiscite to decide their future.

The National Council of White Ruthenia is stated to have protested against the separation of one part of White Ruthenia, including the city of Minsk, from Poland. By its stipulation of the conference at Riga whereby the Polish frontier runs through and cuts White Ruthenia practically in two equal portions, it is stated 1,500,000 Poles will be left under Bolshevik rule, to which White Ruthenians refuse to submit.

OBSOLETE WARSHIPS
OFFERED FOR SALE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Five United States warships which saw service during the Spanish War, are offered for sale by the Navy Department, with 25 other vessels, mostly yachts taken over at the outbreak of the war with Germany for use as scout craft. The old warships can be converted into cargo boats, it is said. They include the gunboats Castine and Machias, sister ships, built in 1891-92; the Petrel, the smallest gunboat in the navy during the Spanish War, and one of Admiral Dewey's fleet at the Battle of Manila, and the cruisers Raleigh and Cincinnati, both more than 300 feet in length and said now to be capable of 20-knot speed.

Five tugs are included among the remaining 25 vessels, bids on all of which will be opened on October 28. Only bids above a stated figure will be considered, but arrangements have been made for the sale of some of the vessels on a plan of deferred payments.

The largest vessel of the 30 is the Supply, used during the war as a supply boat for naval shore stations. This vessel is 355 feet in length, and has been appraised at \$355,000.

BRITISH DEBATE ON
COAL FIELD CRISISPremier Declares Willingness to
Reopen Negotiations With the
Miners and Owners After Con-
sulting With His Colleagues

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

WESTMINSTER, England (Wednesday)—While nothing definite resulted from the debate in the House of Commons last night, the door to further negotiations has been left open by the government. Although the proposals of William Brace, president of the South Wales Miners Federation, for settling the coal strike created a good impression on the House, and in certain quarters were acceptable, being supported by the Labor members, Mr. Lloyd George, at a late hour, pointed out that, to concede the miners' demand of 2s. now, with revision at the end of the year if conditions did not warrant it, would in effect mean that the strike would be settled, but that, when the time arrived for revision, the government would then be provokers of a strike.

"If Mr. Brace's proposal is accepted, it will mean complete acceptance of the demand of the Miners Federation. Unless there is something more in it than appears at present, there is no sense in settling on a mere pretext," he said. The Premier went on to say that he was seeking a scheme which would give increased rewards to mine-owners and miners who secure an increase output, and if the Miners Federation believed that, after parliamentary discussion, any conference of small or large bodies should meet for preliminary examination of any such scheme, the government will be only too pleased to meet them at any hour. Every suggestion must be examined honestly, he said.

Labor Leader's Views

"The government must consider the interests of the whole community, and a settlement which will involve the granting of a demand which we think unjustifiable, without adequate guarantees for increased output, will be a fatal error, which, in the long run, will damage mining as well as every other industry."

The Premier was followed by William Adamson, leader of the Labor Party in the House of Commons, who urged Mr. Lloyd George to summon a meeting of miners and owners to treat the whole matter afresh in the light of Mr. Brace's proposals. The Premier was quite willing to have such a meeting, after consultation with his colleagues, if Mr. Adamson thought the miners' executive was prepared to explore the general question of increased wages plus increased production. He would be happy to meet them, but, the Premier said, a conference which led to nothing would only aggravate the position.

Unemployment Plans

Mr. Lloyd George's plan for dealing with unemployment consists of immediately starting work on London's arterial roads, the government and the London County Council between them finding equal shares of the expenditures. These roads are necessary to relieve the continually increasing congestion of London traffic, and the total expenditure is estimated to amount approximately £10,000,000. In addition, Mr. Lloyd George announced that, if the building trades unions will not admit some of the 180,000 unemployed former soldiers to the work of erecting dwelling houses, the government will put in force plans for these men being employed directly on such work, which plans will be discussed at Thursday's debate.

Transportation Workers' Strike

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Wednesday)—As if the coal strike were not enough to disturb the people of these islands, 180,000 organized commercial road transport workers have been ordered by their federation to be ready to cease work on Saturday. Their demand for a national minimum weekly wage of £4 7s. has been refused by employers despite intervention by the government. Instructions to the men, who include such branches as carters and motormen, are signed for the executive council by Harry Gosling, president, and Robert Williams, secretary. The question of date of expiration of the strike notices will be decided at today's conference.

The government Labor Gazette shows that, on October 1, there was a total of 368,115 unemployed persons in the country, as compared with 346,642 on September 24, and 558,208 on January 30, of this year. Meantime the ranks of the unemployed are swelling through the immediate effects of the coal strike in the curtailing of shipping and the closing down of steel works and kindred industries.

In the Teeside alone, 20,000 iron and steel workers and 10,000 blast furnace men are reported to be out, and the railwaymen around the pits are already idle. The London Iron and Steel Exchange reports that, on Monday, the production of pig-iron and steel on the northeast coast ceased, and on Tuesday, most of the works in South Wales and the Midlands were compelled to follow suit. By the end of the week the iron and steel trades of the country will be closed down.

MR. HOOVER FAVORS
ST. LAWRENCE PLAN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—Herbert C. Hoover, speaking before the International Joint Commission on Waterways, vigorously defended the proposed opening of a Great Lakes-to-ocean waterway via the St. Lawrence. Mr. Hoover maintained that New York would ultimately benefit by the plan, because the improvement would tend to increase the productivity of the farms, which, he said, formed the basis for the industrial prosperity of New York, as well as all other American cities. "The St. Lawrence project is one of the most fundamental things we can undertake," Mr. Hoover said. Julius H. Barnes, former president of the United States Grain Corporation, also defended the St. Lawrence plan. He estimated that the canalizing of the St. Lawrence route would mean a saving of \$188,000,000 a year to American farmers.

SUGAR PRICE ORDER
IN CANADA VETOEDGovernment Makes Permanent
Suspension of Board of Com-
merce Order Fixing the Price
of Sugar at 21 Cents

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

OTTAWA, Ontario—The order of the Board of Commerce, passed on October 13, the effect of which was virtually to stop the importation of sugar from the United States by compelling wholesalers to purchase only from refiners, and to fix the maximum retail price at 21 cents per pound, has been vetoed by the government. Following a suspension of the order, a hearing was set for yesterday, at which there gathered representatives of the sugar refiners, together with representatives of various other bodies who were opposed to the board's order.

At the conclusion of the presentation of a memorial by Huntley Drummond, on behalf of the refiners, in the course of which he agreed with the contention of the government that the decision of the board was ultra vires, the Prime Minister declared that there was nothing to do but make the suspension of the board permanent, and to close the case.

Nobody else was heard. The Prime Minister at the outset declared that the government held that the Board of Commerce, under the statute, had no legal authority to regulate methods of trade, or to restrict purchases. Its functions were to prevent excessive profits, and not to prevent losses. Even should the statute be construed as granting the powers which it had exercised, it had not been the intention of the government or of Parliament that such powers should be voted in it.

Mr. Drummond declared that the refiners have on hand, and under purchase due to arrive during 1920, 366,000 pounds of sugar, representing an investment of over \$63,000,000. Of this sugar, approximately 80,000 pounds represents sugar to be manufactured from beets grown in Canada, which must be marketed before the end of January, 1921, the remainder being cane sugar bought at an average cost laid down at the refineries of 19 cents per pound. He declared that raw sugar at 19 cents is equivalent to refined at 22 cents, cost exclusive of any profit. The refiners are asking, he said, 18½ cents a pound for this refined sugar, which has cost them 22 cents a pound. The amount of refined sugar in their hands, and to be manufactured at the end of the year, is approximately 280,000,000 pounds. At the price of 18½ cents per pound, this represents a loss to the refiners of 3½ cents a pound, or 2,800,000,000 pounds of sugar, or \$9,800,000. An additional cent drop in the price, they contend, would mean an added loss of \$2,800,000.

The refiners claimed that the situation was not of their own creating. Refusal on the part of the Board of Commerce to permit them to sell at replacement cost, encouragement on the part of the trade commission to purchase large quantities of raw sugar on a rising market, the imposition of embargoes at a time when sugar was higher in the United States than in Canada—all these facts, they declared, had contributed to the present conditions.

CHICAGO TO HAVE NEW
POST OFFICE TERMINAL

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois—Contracts have been awarded for the construction of a new post office terminal in Chicago for parcel post and transient mail in connection with the new union station now in process of construction. The project has long been discussed as one of the chief needs of the city, as the postal facilities afforded by the federal building now in use as a post office have long been inadequate for the use of a city which is second only to New York in the amount of mail handled, and even exceeds New York in the amount of parcel post originating in the terminal here, because of the large number of mail order houses in the city. Arrangements have been made to start work on the new \$5,000,000 building immediately by the Union Station Company, by which it will be leased to the government for a term of 20 years.

PARLIAMENT HEARS
GOVERNMENT CASE
IN IRISH DIFFICULTYChief Secretary Declares His
Policy of Suppressing the Out-
rages, in Reply to Labor
Leader's Censure Resolution

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

WESTMINSTER, England (Wednesday)—Irish affairs occupied the attention of the House of Commons today, when Arthur Henderson, a Labor leader, moved a vote of censure on the government in connection with the reprisals in Ireland. The resolution also called for "independent investigation into the causes, nature, and extent of reprisals on the part of those whose duty is the maintenance of law and order."

Mr. Henderson was no match for Chief Secretary for Ireland, Sir Hamar Greenwood, who later defended the government administration, either in the presentation of his case, or in the marshaling of his facts, and altogether the sentiment of the House was with the government in its difficult problem. Mr. Henderson was patiently listened to while he charged the government with conduct in Ireland akin to that of the Germans in Belgium during the war. The Irish people, he said, had borne without retaliation policies of physical oppression amounting to complete destruction of their civil rights, and quoted several instances of alleged terrorism on the part of forces of the Crown such as the raid on Balbriggan.

When the members of the House questioned the accuracy of his statements, he turned this possible inaccuracy to account as an argument in favor of an independent inquiry, which the resolution called for.

Chief Secretary's Speech

In reply, Sir Hamar made a characteristic and forcible speech which produced a remarkable impression on the House by its vigor and determination. He made it clear beyond cavil that what he called the murder-gangs need expect no mercy, and he informed the House that several of their leaders, including the head of the General Headquarters of the Irish Republican Army, are "on the run," some of them are in England, and others are being tracked down in other places.

Proceeding, the Chief Secretary stirred the House by a graphic account of the very incidents upon which Mr. Henderson had seized, and mentioned particularly the widespread use of explosive bullets by extreme Sinn Féiners. Of the two versions of these incidents, presented by Mr. Henderson and Sir Hamar, members of the House undoubtedly showed a tendency to accept that of the Chief Secretary, being apparently impressed with his statement that Mr. Henderson's information had come from the headquarters of the Irish Republican Army.

Following these up, Sir Hamar revealed the existence of a well-organized propaganda department in connection with the Irish Republican Army, and showed the means that were taken by Sinn Féiners, including the terrorism of journalists to insure that the real state of affairs in Ireland was not revealed.

A Highly Paid Conspiracy

Sir Hamar proceeded to show the House of Commons that the doings in Ireland constituted "a deliberately organized and highly paid conspiracy to smash the British Empire." From this point of view he made it clear that government difficulties arose, not from any demand for Home Rule, but for the complete independence that is being demanded by an army. This army, he claimed, had terrorized the whole of Ireland, but he said with great emphasis that the terror is now being broken down by the forces of the Crown. North, south, east and west it is coming to an end, and at no distant date.

Although Sir Hamar emphasized his desire to maintain a high standard of discipline in the Royal Irish Constabulary, he said: "I cannot condemn these men in the same way as I condemn the assassins that provoked them." His complaint was that Mr. Henderson put emphasis on the reprisals, whereas he emphasized the provocation.

Dealing with destruction of the creameries in Ireland, Sir Hamar informed the House that, out of 719 creameries throughout Ireland, 16 had been destroyed and 11 partly destroyed, and he had not seen one title of evidence that a servant of the Crown had helped in their destruction.

Finding Origin of Crime

He wound up with a telling quotation of an intercepted communication from one Republican commandant to another, showing the character of the desperate men whom he was engaged in tracking down. He maintained that measures taken since the passing of the recent Prevention of Crimes Act had been successful, and gave figures such as were recently quoted in a cable to The Christian Science Monitor showing that the moderate element in Ireland was abstaining from crime and leaving it to the most desperate section of the extremists.

Sir Hamar concluded with a declaration that they were after the leaders and, with the support of the House, he would pursue that policy and also follow out the intention to search Ireland from end to end for arms.

PENALTIES FOR DRY LAW VIOLATIONS

Agreement by Four United States District Court Judges on the Terms of Imprisonment and Limits to Fines to Be Assessed

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—Judges Learned Hand, Augustus N. Hand, John C. Knox and Julius M. Mayer, of the United States District Court, decided yesterday that persons pleading guilty to violation of the Volstead Act should be sentenced to prison terms of two weeks, but that where a verdict of guilty was found after trial the punishment would necessarily be more severe.

The judges announced punishment for other offenses under the Volstead Act to be:

"Possession and Transportation—The punishment for first offense is a fine of not more than \$500; for second offense, a fine of not less than \$100 and not more than \$1,000, or imprisonment for not more than 90 days.

"Sale and Manufacture—The punishment for a first offense is a fine of not more than \$1,000 or imprisonment not exceeding six months; for a second or subsequent offense, a fine of not less than \$200 nor more than \$2,000 and imprisonment not less than one month nor more than five years.

"Maintaining a Nuisance—The punishment for this offense is a fine of not more than \$1,000 or imprisonment for not more than one year, or both.

"Contempt Cases—The punishment provided for contempt is a fine of not less than \$500 nor more than \$1,000, or imprisonment of not less than 30 days nor more than 12 months, or both."

FRENCH ATTITUDE ON HARDING ISSUE

Quai d'Orsay Denies Any Official Negotiations With the American Candidate

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Paris

PARIS, France (Wednesday)—The representative of The Christian Science Monitor is informed on the highest authority that no French agent of any sort has been authorized to approach, formally or informally, Senator Warren G. Harding in order to sound his opinion regarding France, or to obtain pledges or support, or to discuss the possibility of a reconstructed League of Nations, or to treat with him in any manner as being more than a private citizen of America.

The Quai d'Orsay declares that nobody has been entrusted with any mission whatsoever in respect of Mr. Harding. Indeed French officials are surprised that the statement has been made, since it is obviously improper for the French Government to make démarches toward the presidential candidates or to do anything that might suggest that the French Government is more interested in the success of one party than the success of the other.

That is the official attitude which is entirely correct. On the other hand, it is possible that Frenchmen finding themselves in America have expressed their purely personal views to Mr. Harding, though why these personal views should be taken to be the views of the Quai d'Orsay is a mystery.

SUCCESS OF CURB MARKET IN ATLANTA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern News Office

ATLANTA, Georgia—"The curb market is now an assured success; the possibilities to which it may lead are unlimited. During the second month of its operation, approximately \$76,000 worth of produce was sold, the general public being the beneficiaries of the low prices, which prevail. More than 200 farmers bring their produce regularly to the curb market, and over 100 farmers stand ready and willing to plant large and varied good crops, to specialize in truck and dairy farming. If assured of a permanent market, they are willing to cooperate with the market committee as to making prices of said productions fair and reasonable." So read the resolutions adopted at a recent meeting of the Atlanta Woman's club, acting also for the City Federation of Women's clubs, Council of Jewish Women and the League of Women Voters, and sent to James L. Key, Mayor of Atlanta, and to the members of the City Council. It is estimated that approximately 60,000 buyers patronize the curb market monthly, and this fact is said by Mrs. Norman Sharp, chairman of the market committee of the Atlanta Woman's Club, to be a demonstration of how the people of Atlanta feel about a municipal market as a means of reducing the present high cost of living.

ARMY AEROPLANES END 9000-MILE TRIP

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

MINEOLA, New York—Four United States Army airplanes landed at Mitchell Field Tuesday after completing a flight of approximately 9000 miles to Alaska and return. The planes left Mineola on July 15. A welcoming squadron of aircraft met the planes outside the town and escorted them to their landing.

CIVIC IMPROVEMENT PLAN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

JUAREZ, Chihuahua—Funds for civic improvements in all cities and towns along the American boundary will be available if a proposal, presented to the Mexican Government by

Ulises Irigoyen, president of the Juarez Chamber of Commerce, is adopted. Mr. Irigoyen proposes that 10 per cent of the funds from customs duties be devoted to civic improvements and public works in the place in which they originate.

JAMAICA IN NEED OF MODERN ROADS

Increasing Demand for Motor Vehicles Is Resulting in Call for at Least Wider and Straighter Highways

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

KINGSTON, Jamaica, British West Indies—Jamaica, with its 4200 miles, has a road system which it is conceded is a fairly good one despite the local difficulties in road building, caused by the fact that so much of the island's surface is extremely mountainous. The time has come, however, when, with the rapid increase of motor traffic, there is the need to revolutionize the system in one or two features. Motor passenger cars, and motor lorries and trucks, have multiplied rapidly during the last few years. The need of 1920 is sure to show a record of another striking increase over the collector-general's figures for 1919.

Motor-driven vehicles are more and more in demand by the sugar estates and factories, as speed becomes more and more an element in production, and also because draft cattle have become scarcer and more expensive than in the old days, when a working steer could be obtained for £10 or £12. Roads that did very well for the comparatively slow-moving horse-drawn buggy, the mule cart, and the cattle wagon, often prove too narrow, too sharp in their turns and twistings, and, above all, of a surface not too congenial to the rubber tire. The need of widening them, of reducing the sharp bends, of improving the grades, and of adapting the surface to new conditions, must be taken in hand as a general thing, even as sectionally. These improvements have already begun.

The British took over the island from the Spanish in 1655. With the exception of one or two tracks across its center, and a coastal road, Jamaica then possessed no highways. Under the British the first legislation regarding roads was in 1681. This law gave to each parish the duty of maintaining the roads within its borders. Jamaica grew into importance as a plantation, cultivation was extended and, as produce increased in volume, it became necessary to provide for more road revenue. This was done by tolls and by grants from the general treasury. In this way matters were brought down to 1836, when the parish vestries received power to levy rates to maintain all roads that were not subject to tolls.

In 1843 a capitation tax was decreed, all males paying it from 16 years and up. In 1851 came a board of commissioners in each parish to look after roads that did not collect tolls. Seven years after the roads were placed under central commissioners, and for the first time country engineers were appointed to supervise them. The main road fund was created, and it was a sign that the need of development was being realized that this fund had credited to it not only the land tax, the tolls, and special grants, but also specially raised loans, the object of which was to extend the road system. In 1865, when the island's Constitution was changed, all the roads passed under government control, general revenue providing them with funds. Partial local self-government reappeared in 1884, and then the roads were divided into two groups.

The main roads were placed under a government department, while roads and tracks more directly parochial were placed in charge of the various parochial boards, a revenue being provided for them by a tax on wheels and horse kind and a special tax on land assessments. There are 2225 miles of main road in the island. Apart from the cases where special grants are made, these roads are maintained at an average cost per mile of \$34. The parochial roads have a total mileage of 4500, but while only of these are almost equal in standard to the main roads, a great many are bridle tracks. As the roads of a district increase, tracks become roads, and roads improve in standard, and very probably pass into the group of main roads. It is probable that before the next step in road reform is taken here some scheme will be adopted for centralizing control. One thing is certain, that the rapid industrial development which is now showing itself in Jamaica must and will bring with it here, as elsewhere, the applied policy of "better roads." Swift transport demands these, and the motor is the master of the situation.

THREE RICE-PRODUCING STATES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern News Office

LITTLE ROCK, Arkansas—Arkansas ranks third in the production of rice, with Louisiana ranking first, according to the United States Department of Agriculture. Arkansas has a total of 7,800,000 bushels; Texas, 9,094,000 bushels; and Louisiana, 25,200,000. Louisiana is producing almost one-half of the country's 52,152,000 bushel crop this year, the figures show.

NAME RULED OFF BALLOT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

BISMARCK, North Dakota—The name of Eugene V. Debs, Socialist candidate for President, will not appear on the ballot in North Dakota opposite the names of five Socialist presidential electors. The State Supreme Court has ruled that the Socialist electors lost their party standing in this State, but may appear as individuals on the ballot.

MICHIGAN SCHOOL CHANGE CONTESTED

Registration of Voters Largest Ever Recorded in State—Plan to Abolish Parochial System Opposed by Sectarian Bodies

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

DETROIT, Michigan—Registration of voters in Detroit this year exceeds all previous totals. It was shown this week when the books closed with a record of 300,000 citizens. Election officials said that interest in the public school amendment is responsible for the record.

The State has seldom seen a more bitterly waged campaign than is being conducted by opponents of the amendment, which would abolish parochial and private schools, as now conducted, by making mandatory the attendance of children in the public schools until they shall have passed through the eighth grade.

In Detroit one sees more signs to vote "No" on the amendment than banners for the rival candidates. Thousands of automobiles are so posted. Newspapers are full of letters of discussion on the change. The Holy Name Society of the Roman Catholic Church is especially active. Mass meetings are being held throughout the State, to which special trains run, carrying throngs to protest.

The Lutheran and Seventh Day Adventist denominations are also sponsoring a corps of speakers to protect their schools. The greatest activity, though, is in the Roman Catholic ranks. Merchants and candidates for office have been strongly requested to state their positions, and in public announcements have come out in favor of the parochial schools.

Much of the activity undoubtedly due to the strong showing made by James Hamilton, president of the Wayne County Civic Association, in the Republican primaries for Governor. The association, which is backing the amendment, is making no public fight. Having succeeded in getting the question before the people, its efforts are now confined chiefly to the circulation of its regular literature.

There is every indication that the campaign will grow more intense as election day approaches. It is generally conceded that one of the strongest arguments of opponents of the plan is that adoption of the amendment would overcrowd public schools and increase taxes. To this, proponents reply that there is no reason why existing private school buildings could not continue to be used under state operation.

FIXED CABLE RATE AS NEED OF PRESS

United Action Urged on Newspapers by Delegate to Communications Congress

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—At an informal conference of the representatives of a number of newspapers and press associations, Walter S. Rogers, one of the American delegates to the International Communications Congress, now in session, strongly advised united effort on the part of the American press to obtain reasonable press rates before the congress adjourned.

Already the newspapers of Great Britain were bringing pressure on their government for a fixed rate for press dispatches throughout the empire, and other governments were moving to the same end. The supply of cable material was limited and was now contracted for long in advance.

With regard to wireless service the need for land communications placed the companies in the hands of the telegraph companies, creating a similar situation. By statute the government radio service was unable to handle press dispatches, and only a strongly organized pressure on Congress would lift this barrier, he said. Steps were taken for the formation of a committee to act in this matter.

PLAN TO BUY HOME OF THE MINERVA CLUB

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

EVANSVILLE, Indiana—More than \$3200 has been given or pledged for the purpose of buying the old Fauntleroy home at New Harmony, Indiana, for the Indiana Federation of Clubs. Mrs. Fred M. Hostetter of this city, head of an organization formed to buy the home, says much interest is being shown by women over the country in the preservation of the old house which was the home of the Minerva Club, claimed to be the first women's club formed in the United States. The Indiana federation needs \$10,000 for the purchase of the property.

KANSAS AS A BUYER OF MOTOR CARS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

TOPEKA, Kansas—Kansas has a motor car for nearly every family in the State. On a basis of actual cars registered and the population of the State March 1 there is a motor car for 7.3 persons. The population figures reported by the assessors when they made their rounds last spring shows the State has 1,779,819 inhabitants. On the same date the State had 241,138 motor cars of all sizes and kinds. There are about 13,000 tractors which are not required to have licenses. The

people of the State are not buying motor cars this summer. The actual number of cars in Kansas on March 1 was 241,138. On September 11 there were 243,750, a gain of only 2612 cars licensed in the six months. But during the year from September 11, 1919, to the same date this year Kansas bought 35,512 cars and trucks. The attitude of the banks in refusing to make loans for the purchase of pleasure cars apparently has shut off the buying of new cars. There has also been a slight decrease in the number of dealers in the State.

WHEAT PROBLEM IN THE NORTHWEST

Production in South Dakota This Year but Half of Amount of Former Years—Losses by Farmers—Change in Policy

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

SIOUX FALLS, South Dakota—"Will the farmers of South Dakota and other northwestern states eventually stop growing wheat?" This is a question which is frequently asked these days and is attracting serious attention. The wheat production of South Dakota this year is only a little more than 25,000,000 bushels—which is only about one-half of the wheat production of the State during former years. It is claimed that the 1919 crop of wheat raised in South Dakota, which was produced at a very high cost because of the excessive wages demanded by farm hands, was sold at a loss. The yield was lower than customary. Much of this year's wheat crop raised in South Dakota is stated to be unsatisfactory from a financial standpoint, due largely to the same causes which affected the 1919 production. If there is no remedy for this condition, it would appear that the solution for the wheat farmer would be to abandon wheat growing.

M. R. Benedict, farm management specialist of the South Dakota Agricultural College, said: "Fortunately, however, this is not the only way out. It has been the history of most of the new sections of this country that their first important cash crop was wheat. Wheat was easily transportable, yielded quick returns, involved comparatively little capitalization and required little specialization. Consequently, it was grown almost to the exclusion of other crops until low production made it decidedly unprofitable.

"After a few years with practically no wheat growing, most of these states are beginning to grow wheat again, but, instead of being the main crop, it is a part of a rotation which includes corn and clover or other crops.

"The surprising thing is that such states as Ohio and Illinois, with their high-priced land, are growing wheat at a lower cost per bushel than the newer lands of the Dakotas. The reason for this lies in the fact that good crop rotations, good farming methods, and well-adapted varieties have come into more general use in these states than in the west. Since higher yield is one of the biggest factors in lowering cost per bushel, the cost has in many cases been lowered below that of the western growers.

"It is unquestionably true that the price of wheat has often been low in proportion to the cost of producing it. This was partly because enormous areas of new land were opened up, and over-production frequently resulted. "There are now practically no large areas of new land to be opened up for wheat growing in North America. The nation must have wheat to eat, and therefore will necessarily pay in the future high enough prices to draw out the supply needed.

"This fact, and the plans now under way for more efficient marketing of wheat indicate a brighter outlook for the wheat grower of the future."

HARVESTING MAY BE REVOLUTIONIZED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

LINCOLN, Nebraska—Wheat harvesting in the central west, where planting is on a large scale, is on the eve of being revolutionized through the advent of a machine that repeated experiments have shown will cut, harvest and thresh from 40 to 70 acres of standing grain in a day. It dumps cleaned grain into wagons that move along with it.

The revolutionary feature of it is not alone that it can accomplish so much, but that it does it with but one man on the job. The difference in cost between this machine's methods and the present scheme, which involves headers, binders, threshing machines, separators, straw wagons, cook cars, pitchforks, horses and men, is calculated at \$7 an acre, which is as much as many thousands acres of western Kansas and Nebraska land sold for a few years ago.

Its inventors claim for it that it will junk a half billion dollars' worth of harvesting machinery now in use, and release western grain growers from reliance upon the nomads who constitute the army of harvest hands that moves each summer from Texas to the Dakotas. In the 17 states west of a line drawn through Kansas City, Tex., and Denver, Colo., it will be used.

TREATY ADJUSTS CHINESE TARIFFS

Schedule Agreed to in Washington Advances Rate on Imports—Result Expected to Aid in Rehabilitation Effort

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Bainbridge Colby, Secretary of State of the United States, and V. K. Wellington Koo, the Chinese Minister, yesterday signed a Chinese-American treaty to adjust the Chinese tariff schedule so as to bring the specific duties up to a 5 per cent ad valorem basis on foreign imports.

The treaty is understood to carry out an agreement made with China by the powers when China entered the world war, and the other nations are expected to execute directly similar treaties with the Peking Government. The measure will go far to aid in the replenishment of the depleted Chinese Treasury, the practical emptiness of which has made the governmental situation in China precarious for many months.

It is not known whether the new Chinese treaty at this time has any connection with the successful meeting in New York of the representatives of financial groups of Great Britain, the United States, France and Japan, forming the new international consortium for financing China, but the increased revenues that will accrue to the Chinese Government from the enlarged tariff will furnish an additional security for the loans.

It is understood that China will ask, at the meeting of the Assembly of League of Nations, a removal of all tariff restrictions. Chinese diplomats and statesmen maintain that except for the abnormally low tariff rates imposed upon China by the powers, she would have no financial difficulties, and would be able to finance her own reconstruction and modernization.

Washington Statement

Department of Commerce Bureau Tells of Situation in China

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—The Far East division of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, Department of Commerce, yesterday issued a statement on the situation in China, in regard to finance, transportation and business, which reads in part as follows:

"Regarding the financial situation, the consortium has refused to advance funds to China until a formal government has been properly organized with supervision over the expenditure of proceeds from loans warranted, and the payment of the German share of the Hukuang Railway loan bonds guaranteed. It is also reported that the new ministers of finance and communications are raising enough money from short-time loans to cover the current administrative expenses of the government. The new Cabinet is considered a decided improvement, and though conditions have not come anywhere near righting themselves, the general outlook in China is brighter."

Advices dated August 18 indicate the following improvements as regards transportation: The Peking-Mukden railway now operates three trains between Peking and Tientsin; two daily trains are running between Tientsin and Shanhaikuan, and one daily between Shanhaikuan and Mukden. The Peking-Hankow and the Peking-Suiyuan railways have announced the resumption of through services, and through trains are running between Tientsin and Shanghai over the Tientsin-Pukow and Shanghai-Nanking railways.

TEACHERS IN RURAL SCHOOLS POORLY PAID

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

MONTREAL, Quebec—The educational necessities of the Province of Quebec were keenly discussed at the annual convention of the Provincial Association of Protestant Teachers of Quebec, recently held in Montreal. Isaac Gammell, of Montreal, in his presidential address, made a general appeal for more generous support of education, with better equipment, better paid teachers and consolidation of schools in rural areas. Mr. Gammell stated that the present Provincial Government had certainly done more for education in general than any of its predecessors, but the sum expended on elementary education in rural districts was still a mere pittance and utterly inadequate. In addition to better schools and equipment there must also be well-trained teachers and a good class of teachers. On account of the low salaries prevailing, however, the better class of teachers were flocking to the cities and to the west, and the result was that in many rural districts the schools were staffed with untrained teachers.

Discussion, in which many speakers took part, revealed that although there had been a great improvement in both the salaries and standing of the teachers in the larger towns and cities, the case of the country teacher in Quebec was still deplorable. It was resolved by the convention to continue

AMUSEMENTS

NEW YORK

Carnegie Hall WED. Oct. 27, at 3 VIOLIN RECITAL BY THELMA GIVEN Seats Now on Sale at Box Office. Mgt. Haenel & Jones, Steinway Place.

unabated the campaign on behalf of an improvement of educational facilities in the rural parts of the Province with special reference to the raising of the salary scale and the status of the teachers. The urgent need of improvement in elementary education throughout the Province was forcibly pointed out in an address by George J. Trueman, M. A. Speaking of the great increase during the last decade in the amount spent by the Province for the purposes of education, Dr. Trueman said by far the largest proportion of this increase went to technical and special schools and universities, while elementary schools were in little better position with regard to funds than they were 10 years ago. It would, he declared, require 800 more teachers than are at present employed to give all the children of the Province of school age even the rudiments of learning.

BETTER ROADS URGED IN BRITISH COLUMBIA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

NELSON, British Columbia—Mayor Gale of Vancouver was reelected president of the Good Roads League of British Columbia in annual session here. Mayor Johnston of New Westminster was elected first vice-president. Among the resolutions passed was one urging an immediate start on the construction of a trans-provincial highway from Vancouver into the interior. The sum of \$5,000,000 was voted for this work at the last session of the Legislature, but the work has not yet been proceeded with. No decision has yet been made as to the route to get over the coast range of mountains. Many persons advocate following the Fraser River cañon, which is used by both the Canadian Pacific Railway and the Canadian National Railway to get through to the coast. Long before the railways were built the old Cariboo trail was built through the cañon, but this has largely been obliterated and filled over by the construction of the Canadian Pacific.

A protest was raised on the receipt of a wire from Victoria quoting the Hon. J. Oliver, Premier, as saying that the highway had been indefinitely shelved owing to the state of the money market. The convention decided to take definite action toward putting pressure on the government to change its mind. At present an auto can travel from Vancouver to the interior of the Province only by crossing into the states and proceeding via Spokane.

INCREASES COMPARED IN WAGES AND PRICES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—The National Industrial Conference Board has issued a statement, saying that in the clothing and rubber industries, wage increases between July, 1914, and March, 1920, exceeded increased prices, while in the furniture, metal, printing, and boot and shoe industries one practically equaled the other.

Measured by full-time weekly earnings, the board's investigation showed, the increase in the general level of wages for a number of major industries was from 80 to 163 per cent, while the increase in hourly earnings was from 96 to 182 per cent.

JUVENILE KNIT SUITS

Middy Style with Yoke

Regular \$15 Value

Braided sleeves and collar. Fine tailoring throughout. A very special offer to stimulate acquaintance with our Boys' Dept.

Colors: Heather, Brown, Taupe, Green.

\$10.50

MACULLAR PARKER COMPANY

400 WASHINGTON STREET

"The Old House with the Young Spirit" BOSTON

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BOSTON

BOSTON

LEAGUE CALLED GOING CONCERN

United States Has Alternative of Entering or Remaining Isolated, Says Dr. Reinsch

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

MILWAUKEE, Wisconsin—"The only way in which the United States can exercise its due influence in the affairs of the world and secure for its citizens participation in the benefits of international cooperative action in many fields of human interest, is through becoming a member of the League of Nations," said Paul S. Reinsch, candidate for United States Senator from Wisconsin, in an address in the Auditorium on Tuesday. "European statesmen have already expressed their readiness to accept modifications in the Covenant which may seem necessary to the United States; but they will naturally decline to scrap a going concern and begin over again negotiations with no definite purposes in view that have not already been attained.

"The League of Nations is an existing institution which is functioning with a complete organization. It has 40 member nations, including Scandinavia, Holland, Switzerland and Spain, as well as China. It is, therefore, no longer a tentative project to be set over against other tentative proposals. The United States has the alternative of entering it or remaining in isolation.

"The League of Nations is the essential instrument for general European reconstruction, in which we have a most important stake, not only because we are the creditors of Europe, but because we desire and need commercial relations with them.

"The only obligation the United States would assume by entering into the League would be not itself to make an aggressive war and to consult with fellow members as to means to be taken should any other nation undertake to make such a war."

Women Appeal for League

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—Sixty-two prominent women, led by Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, president of the National American Woman Suffrage Association, have signed an appeal to women of all parties, "to serve the cause of peace" by voting for the Democratic presidential candidate on the League of Nations issue. Mrs. Catt says that she desires to remain nonpartisan, but that she believes a league in the hand to be worth any number of leagues in the bush.

Miss Virginia Gildersleeve, dean of Barnard College; Miss Carey Thomas, president of Bryn Mawr; Miss Mary E. Woolley, president of Mount Holyoke College, and Mrs. Charlotte Perkins Gilman are among those signing the appeal.

Broadway at Ninth NEW YORK

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Through the window,
Through the window
Of the world,
Over city, over sea,
Down the river, flowing free
Toward its meeting with the sea,
I am looking
Through the window
Of the world.

A Journey of a Boy's Delight

One hopes that Mr. George Scott of the Smithsonian Institution was one of those small boys whose secret notion of an acceptable heaven was a land where a lad might ride whither he pleased astride an elephant, or on that more lordly steed, a locomotive "cow-catcher," for to him, at last, have just these joys come. One reads in *The Egyptian* of Cairo that he has completed a journey up from Cape Town the whole length of the Dark Continent. Pictures of Khartoum North he took from the top of the Post Boat, and he seems to have astonished the natives with his speed and thoroughness as he dashed about in Omdurman and in Khartoum, taking pictures of everything, from the distribution of durra to the people to the Secretary Bird in the zoo.

Mr. Scott left Khartoum traveling with his machine on a special platform erected on the front of the engine of the mail train. With the tripod of his camera clamped down to iron plates, and himself firmly secured, he intended to take moving pictures of as much of the Khartoum-Halifa route as possible.

Help Yourself

The Australian sense of humor is well developed in private life, but in official circles it is often shut out by tape barriers. For instance, it was most unfortunate that the federal government, which has caused a storm by raising legislators' salaries without reference to taxpayers, should have endorsed the following huge poster on behalf of the Second Peace Loan: *Help the Digger—Help Your Country—Help Yourself.* When the humor of this announcement was recognized by press and public, it lost its popularity with the government, which had no wish to be reminded that it had already set a good example in the art of helping oneself.

Preserving the Forest of Marmora

Two Englishwomen, Oxford forestry students, pay a tribute to the work done by the French in the protectorate of Morocco during the last nine years. The very valuable forest of Marmora, which is the largest and most productive known forest of cork oak, has been surveyed, divided into compartments, they report, and fire-breaks have been made in it, which are used as motor roads, the first roads in the protectorate. Destruction of the forests by natives fighting for possession, by fires, and by indiscriminate charcoal burning has been stopped, ranges of native charcoal burners have been organized under French foresters, and native opposition conciliated by monthly grants of charcoal.

In the Mogador and Agadir district, the forests of Argan, a tree resembling the olive and bearing a similar fruit, yielding oil, were suffering from incursions of sand. These have been stopped by plantations of tamarisk and Aleppo pine. In the treeless districts trees have been planted in and near the towns for ornament and shade. These included eucalyptus, mulberry, plane, Aleppo pine, and young poplars.

No More Tarts!

It was bad enough when we lost the secret of how the pyramids were made, and now *The Manchester Guardian* raises a warning cry that we are about to lose the key to another of mankind's achievements rare. The war, it is said, wiped out the art of the Baba, the Flamande, the *clair*. When rationing forbade pastry, 20,000 apprentices left the trade in France, and while making mud pies in the trenches, they quite forgot how to flute icings, and combine creams and almond paste into the gâteaux and tarts that made the pastry cooks of Paris famous. What- ever will the children do?

"As Happy as Birds"

If you had hunted apartments for three long weeks, and had found only rooms without bath, or bath without rooms, rents preposterous, and sunshine as scarce as the pot of gold, wouldn't you like to read of St. Thomas, Ontario, where, by a recent municipal housing scheme, three new houses, accommodating 80 families, have just been erected. And wouldn't you wish that heaven had guided your fortunes to that benevolent and comfortable community?

Oh, well, the St. Thomas scheme was for model apartments, but they were municipal homes for Purple Martins! Beautiful homes, in three different parts of the city, erected on

24-foot steel towers of 1½-inch angle steel, with supports of concrete. No hot water, of course, but beautiful baths; no parqueted floors, but plenty of porch and sunshine; no electric fandangoes in the kitchen, but a proper Purple Martin doesn't care for hot soup or pastries.

The forlorn househunter on Manhattan verily envies the birds, but as he envies, he may gayly hope that if birds can be so magnificently housed on municipal funds—\$250 apiece these towers cost—it may in time occur to some Bolshevik mayor somewhere that babies and mothers and fathers can be provided for on municipal thousands, and be "as happy as birds."

Lunch Sentiment

It is fashionable these days to discount the "little red schoolhouse" and remind sentimental political orators who wish to defend it and other traditions with a state constabulary, that it was the workshop of an overworked teacher. But the "carry your own lunch movement," which follows some years of "proper hot lunch" in our schools and offices, does bring the old days back when the last half hour before noon was a squirming, anxious wait before Johnny and Bobbie could examine their little tin boxes and swap apples and pears and thick cheese sandwiches, and boast about their mothers' cakes. Those were the days when hard-baked eggs cost 2 cents, instead of 10, and the doughnut and the cookie were not stereotyped bakery products but the treasure of home jars on the topmost pantry shelf. Those were the days!

CONDITIONS AMONG HOP-PICKERS

Everything is ready, the sauceman is tied up with other "bits" that will form the household utensils during the hop-picking season in Kent, which is the yearly outing for a large number of the people of East End London.

It is chiefly the nomad class that forms the backbone of the hop-picker business. Some of them pick all the year round. If it is not hops it is fruit, or potatoes or stones, weeding, or pulling, or any other work that requires casual labor at certain times.

The London-Kent hop-pickers are a class by themselves, almost. The convenience of being near the scene of operation, and the fact that the work has been undertaken for more than a generation, from father to son, makes it easy to arrange with the needful number that is required, for it means a gang, a body of pickers organized into a body that contains the needful number of binner, pullers, and women and children. These latter are really more important than many of the adults. Some of them have been accustomed to hop-picking from their earliest childhood. Every year in the hop fields happy children lying contentedly on an old sack, may be seen, laughing and crowing in the sunshine, while their mother earns enough money to "keep the home together" during the coming winter. The children a few years older will contribute to the success of the holiday while those who have had a few years' experience are higher wage-earners than many of the men.

It is a pretty sight to see the tall hops twining round the poles and festooned in fantastic luxuriance with the bright colored handkerchiefs with which the women and children tie up their heads, making a picture on a bright September day that is almost Italian in its vividness.

But that is about all the beauty of the scene, although there are many ragged and unwashed members of the company of hop-pickers who love the country air, and country sights, and a few families who hold themselves above the rest and "keep themselves to themselves." These make a decent holiday out of the hopping time, and sometimes lodge with the village people, but in most cases these people will get in with the "home pickers" who are quite apart from the hop-pickers of East End London, who camp out in the barns and sheds and huts provided for them, bringing just a few things to cook with and a shawl or blanket to put on the straw for their beds.

For a long time great efforts have been made to lessen the disadvantages of what should be a happy holiday for some of the poorest classes in the East End, and much has been done, but the temporary and uncertain character of the work has made it impossible to house the great number of outside workers in any adequate manner. All that can be done is to see that families are housed in huts to themselves or with friends.

The Church Army, the Salvation Army, temperance missions, and philanthropic enterprise have all struggled with the situation and in the end whatever they have done, much has still been left undone.

It seems as if the root of the matter is what needs attention. Something must be found to utilize this beautiful trailing plant that, like the vine, is made for men's needs, but has been turned to their destruction. Many honest people think they are helping by pleading for "good beer," and would be surprised if they were asked to define a thing as "good" which in its effect they are warring against with might and main when it touches their own surroundings or their own friends.

With the children cooling in the sunlight and the mothers sitting beside the bins stripping the delicate green blossoms from the vine, what a holiday it might really be if the object was one that should help mankind, then all the conditions that now "the best people" deplore would be forever done away with, and there would be no taint of the East End poor, because the chief source of their undoing would be destroyed, and the pretty, graceful hop plant would come into its own.

THE BRITISH MUSEUM LIBRARY

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

Arundell Esdaile of the British Museum gave a lecture at University College, Gower Street, on the history of the British Museum Library. After showing how the splendid libraries of the Roman world disappeared under the onslaught of the barbarians, he explained that the Benedictine monasteries of the Middle Ages kept alive the flame of learning, reading being part of the rule, and to be read, books must first be written, a task undertaken in the scriptoria or writing rooms, the MSS. so produced being kept in armaria or book cupboards in the cloisters. As time went on, the benefits of these monastic libraries were extended to students outside the monasteries, loans being made on the security of a pledge to neighboring churches or private persons, the reader who failed to return his MSS. on the appointed day being sentenced, by Lanfranc's rule, to fall on his face before the librarian and implore his forgiveness.

In the first half of the fourteenth century, Richard de Bury presented his library to an Oxford college, and in the following century the great Duke Humphrey of Gloucester bequeathed his to the university, and the University Library of Cambridge came into existence. Henry VIII collected important books and MSS. doubtless owing to his ecclesiastical training, and a certain number of monastic MSS. passed into the royal library at the dissolution, the collecting being important enough to need the services of John Leland as Keeper of the King's Books, but no systematic attempt was made to save the treasures of the monasteries. In 1549 Bishop Bale lamented that men of learning had not been "appointed to the serche" of the monastic libraries, adding that "if there had been in every shire of England, but one solempne library, to the preservacion of those noble works... it had bene yet sumwhat."

Foreign countries were more fortunate, the Vatican and Escorial libraries dating from the sixteenth century, and the French kings and collectors such as Grolier and Pelres began to form libraries which they turned into semi-public institutions for the use of scholars; and even in England Sir Robert Cotton and others presented a petition to Queen Elizabeth for the formation of a great national library attached to an academy of antiquity and history, the books to be supplied from the royal library and private benefactions and to be used for training scholars and diplomats. Nothing came of the scheme, but a few years later Sir Thomas Bodley's great foundation gave Oxford at one stroke something of the position of a national library, the agreement with the Stationers Company for the deposit of copies of new works being a new departure of first-rate importance.

Meanwhile, the royal library was making progress; Prince Henry had bought many books and Charles II a very fair number, many of which still exist in the beautiful bindings of Samuel Meare; but the Civil War had lost the Crown many of its treasures; the legal right to copies of books from the Stationers Company had not been enforced; and so much was the want of a general library felt that an unknown memorialist of the end of a century proposed the erection of a new building in St. James's Park in which the royal collection should be housed, added to, made accessible, and properly provided for by a parliamentary grant. He even suggested that the walls should be lined with ancient inscriptions, a curious prophecy of the approach to the present museum reading room through the royal library inscriptions. Again nothing came of the proposal, but in 1700 Sir John Cotton, the enlightened descendant of the enlightened Elizabethan Sir Robert, settled Sir Robert's MSS. collections on the nation by act of Parliament. In 1730 the royal and Cottonian collections were finally united at Ashburnham House, where they were seriously damaged by fire, and in 1753 and 1759 they were united with the Harleyan MSS. and the great and miscellaneous collections of Sir Hans Sloane in the British Museum. George III's gift of the old royal library in 1759 carried with it the old village of copies deposited by the Stationers Company, and so was of lasting importance; but George III's gift of the Thomason tracts on the Civil War was almost equally useful from a national point of view, and the extremely large and varied library which he collected to take the place of the old royal collection passed to the nation by act of Parliament in 1823.

The British Museum, in its quarters at Montague House, had a small reading room opening on a pleasant garden, but the library was as yet by no means perfect and Dr. Johnson found the new Royal library at Buckingham House more to the purpose for literary and editorial work. By the end of the century matters had mended. Requests of enormous value began to reach the Museum; the Cracherode, Banks, and Grenville collections, the Burney newspapers, the Garrick plays, the Egerton Lansdowne and Arundel MSS. are among the treasures that reached the library between 1799 and 1847. But it was the acquisition of George III's library that sealed the doom of Montague House. There was nowhere to put it; other collections were expanding at the same rate, and Smirke's building, familiar to scholars all the world over, took the place of the old dual mansion with its pleasant grounds in 1823.

The lecturer then explained the debt owed by the Museum, and the nation, to Antonio Panizzi, who conceived the idea of the circular reading room and its surrounding shelf accommodation. When he entered the

Museum there were but 10 to 30 readers daily, and barely 60 reference books for their use; the Copyright Acts, which had taken the place of the old agreements with the Stationers' Company, were largely evaded; and the purchase of English books was actually prohibited. Within 30 years the readers had increased to more than 200 daily; 20,000 reference books were ready to hand on the open shelves of the reading room; the Copyright Acts were enforced, and the purchase of old books and new carried out on a large scale. Panizzi's ideal, that the Museum should be the best library in the world on things English, the best out of each country on things foreign, had been fulfilled, and preparations for the printing of the catalogue and the subject index had gone on apace. The day of small things was over, and England had a National Library at last.

THE PAGEANT OF EVENING

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

"Better have your mirrors ready," the young moon said softly, to the chorus of waiting stars as he unsheathed his silver sword in the lower left entrance.

"Why, the first curtain has not been called yet," one of the littles of the stars answered with a show of surprise. She was not really surprised at all because every other evening or so someone was sure to give out some such advice to them. "As if we would be late, or something like that, when goodness knows we have all of us been as regular as clockwork in every performance. Yes, and what other stars give such free performances so perfectly, and not a single one just like the others." The little star was saying all this to herself as she twinkled around looking for just the right mirror to be used in this particular pageant.

The Chorus of Stars

All of the stars, and it was the very largest chorus of stars the universe had ever known—were getting out their little mirrors, and giving them a final polish with bits of gauzy cloud stuff behind the big curtain of light greeny blue which gradually grew lighter and lighter toward the bottom. Overhead were large clouds of curtains in shimmery white and lovely lilac which the evening breeze was slowly and softly placing in position for the great spectacle in the transformation scene.

"It's going to be a very colorful one," the little star said to herself with a great anticipation. Presently came the last prompter's call, and the Young Moon came slowly sailing down stage—or up, it really seemed—a faint golden half-circle of light, mid-way up the great blue stage itself full of golden light. "Ready!" called the Sun in a voice of admiring admonition, and he smiled up at the Young Moon and the stars waiting behind the curtain.

"Stage all set," the Prompter answered back. "All set!" the Sun called again with that assurance in his big voice that not one of the littles members of the heavenly company could or would fail though they had been giving this wonderful performance ever since there was morning and evening.

"All set!" the answer came floating back, and slowly the soft gray curtains drifted apart, and colors of gold and pink vibrated on their edges, changing lights began to show them, selves far up the stage, low down, and then overhead, growing gradually richer and richer. Presently the little mirrors were tilted at another angle as the Sun dipped down further still to look at the stage level with his forehead. Now the colors commenced changing from gold and pink to ruby, scarlet and orange against a still blue-green fire of background. They rippled all along the under side of the softly, rhythmically moving clouds, the stars were seen flashing their little mirrors as they held them aloft to meet the Sun's last smile.

Scarlet and Gold

Then the whole stage was filled with one great burst of glowing gold and scarlet light.

The little mirrors tripped further still and the color quivered in widespread, vibrating fullness over the sky until it was reflected in a flood of glory on the earth beneath. Slowly it changed to a deeper note, deeper and deeper yet, a royal purple softly diffusing over all in a velvet stillness. Then the stars could be seen clearly, twinkling their little mirrors in glittering splendor all over the sky.

The evening breeze filled the air with its soft music as the very last reflected rays of the sun passed out of sight, and the stars sang in an almost inaudible undertone with shining faces to all below.

The pageant of Evening was begun.

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THE FOUR SEASONS FROM THE ROAD

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

After the mere pleasure of sliding motion, and all the numerous excitement incidental to a new car have subsided, all the other joyous experiences of motoring crowd in upon one in quick succession. As in everything else these are varied, of course, according to temperament. There may be some unfortunate who never get beyond the engine: its own peculiar attributes, pet fancies, and whims; for all cars have their own particular characteristics. But one can take a pride and intelligent interest in one's car, and yet have infinitely greater attractions and concerns beyond it, for one interest naturally begets another when properly encouraged. If one makes frequent long journeys throughout the year, they become a pageant of the seasons, as they come and go, in England.

First the inter-season of outlines and silhouettes—and, at its best, season of crisp roads and crisp landscapes. Everything sharply defined. Later that first hint of spring—when the trees have exchanged their clear black for the faintest suspicion of glories to come. Everywhere there is a soft fluffiness, yet barely concealing the outlines beneath. The first bloom of softest pink, as though the trees had momentarily forgotten their green spring frocks, and were still remembering their autumn tints, and were a little confused in consequence. A pink that on clear still days becomes extraordinarily vivid in contrast with the half-subdued pearly gray of the—yes—wintry skies.

Then comes the first real surprise: the startling blooming of the almond tree, which always seems to arrive unexpectedly. After that whatever happens we feel spring is with us, and everything follows in rapid succession. One motor now to an accompaniment of music: it is a joy to stop the car and suddenly hear a burst of song from the trees above. Later comes the vivid green of the young beech, the golden color of the oak, the snow of the orchards in blossom, and finally the may in all their glories of pinks and whites and reds. Motoring is thrilling now in the early dawn; to start at 4 a. m. and take one's way over some weald of down to see the sun start up from behind a distant hill, here is rapture indeed. A theme for poets.

Again, later, the autumn, a marvel of infinite color, and also of delightful comfort: to motor a long day through and arrive at dusk or dark, the first touch of frost in the air, just enough to make a fragrant wood or peat fire a delicious experience. And then to arrive in the dark in beautiful country has also its compensation—the thrill of awakening in a strange place to find perhaps a mountain beyond one, and a glorious stretch of blue distances at one's feet.

Giving Directions

There are all the trivial little incidents by the way too. If one is a stranger in the land one finds how surprisingly few people there are who can tell you the way clearly and directly, without repeating or contradicting themselves, and leaving one with a distinct impression mapped out. Of course to be fair one must remember it takes two to do it, as a good listener is also part of the contract. The temptation to remember a little of it and then not trouble about strict accuracy, thinking one can always ask again, is a habit that can lead one into circuitous routes and devious ways. A thing one would not trifle with if one had to walk!

The characteristics of different countries are a never failing interest. The county of stone walls and beautiful stone-built villages. Then again the land of thatched roofs and picturesque creeper-covered cottages, with gardens full of fragrant, old-fashioned flowers. Places of red sandy roads and red plowed fields. Marvelous lands of mountains and lakes, or placid flowing rivers and wooded valleys. Bare downs, narrow country lanes; they all have their own charm: on a strange road it is all fresh and delightful, the country people have different customs, different ways of speech and intonation.

Yet on old well-known route there is another joy. One learns to possess it. One obtains fancied possession of particularly delectable houses, makes delectable alterations

while whirling by, or is thrilled by any alteration or innovation made recently by the real owners. Or there are well-remembered spots, scenes of strikingly happy picnics, amusing incidents to recall, some past kindnesses lingers and revives one's memory and one's gratitude. Or again to return to the actual motor, the engine itself achieves some record, and does better than it has ever done before.

Ducklings and Men

Delicious little pictures flit across one's mind. A wide common where suddenly the car had to check to a standstill while five very young, very fluffy, very yellow, and very calm ducklings elected to cross the road with great solemnity and delicate precision. Or again it is market day, and one has interesting sidelights on character while viewing the various ways of handling sheep and cattle, horses and pigs as they make their journey; some cool and collected, others a veritable whirlwind scattering in every possible direction, the despair of their drivers and the passers-by. Apparently, as in many other things, the thing to begin with, to take along, and to end with is patience, unruffled, equable patience!

LITERARY WOMEN OF PERU

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

Peru, still by its customs and traditions a man's country, has its women novelists, poets, and journalists. This is surprising, inasmuch as women have not yet found their way into the working world of trade and business. The best work, according to critics, has been achieved in poetry in the writings of Carolina Freyre de Jalmes, Juana Rosa de Amézaga, and the sisters Candama, daughters of ex-President Manuel Candamo. For the rest, with few exceptions, the work of Peruvian women in literature can only be considered as pioneering.

The new literary movement began in the old wealthy, lavish days before the war with Chile. In the city of Lima, an intellectual and brilliant woman from the Argentine, Juana Manuela Gorriti, formed a salon where all the most brilliant Peruvian writers came sooner or later. A single effort of competition against this social center, was made by Carolina Freyre de Jalmes, who surrounded herself with a rival circle of sympathetic adherents, both women editing a press organ.

Of the adherents to Mrs. Gorriti's régime, Mercedes Cabello de Carbonera is acknowledged as the finest intellect in early Peruvian literature. "El Conspirador" is the best of her novels.

The Peruvian intellectual revival after the war dates from the work effected by the Athenæum of Lima, which gave splendid feasts and assemblies, declaring laureates in classical ceremonies, among others, Mrs. Carbonera, Mrs. Fanning, Amalia Puga and Elvira García y Graña. Amalia Puga came to Lima in 1886. Neither her poems nor her prose caused much enthusiasm, but with Lastenia Larribe de Lina, she was surrounded by a nimbus of public appreciation founded upon her character, beauty and sentiment.

Andrea Palma, the daughter of Ricardo Palma, is one of the best women prose writers; she has written much in the foreign press. Especially attracting was a series of articles issued at Buenos Aires under the pseudonym of "Mariana."

Zola Aurora Cáceres is the daughter of the president of Peru. In Paris she joined a literary group, married the brilliant writer, Gomez Carrillo, gave lectures in the Sorbonne, and published a book, "Women of Yesterday and Today." She also contributed lavishly from Europe to the Lima press upon subjects of scientific institutions, notable personalities, customs and scenes on the Continent, and formed, upon her return to Peru, a Bohemian center at her home in Hildefonso Street.

In the second post-war epoch of literature, Sara Alvarino, who adopted the pseudonym of Blanca de San Castell, was the first to bring a production of hers upon the stage. It was a play called "Alfonso Ugarte," of no high artistic value, but appealing to patriotic sentiment.

A COOPERATIVE SUCCESS

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

A group of householders in the crowded Chelsea district of New York City have organized a cooperative grocery store, known as the Hudson Guild Cooperative Store, at 441 West Twenty-Eighth Street. A few years ago, when food prices began their sharp ascent, the women of this community felt that something must be done to help them keep abreast of the high cost of living. They were in the habit of taking up problems common to them all at the mothers' club meetings in the Hudson Guild Neighborhood House.

To clip the high cost of living these Chelsea women first organized a buyers' club, in order that they might save on food staples by purchasing them in quantity. At first the club was able to save one-third on groceries thus obtained. As prices for foodstuffs continued to rise, the margin of profit narrowed and the necessity of having a room in which to store supplies became evident. So the cooperative store was opened in the Hudson Guild Model Homes.

The store is run on the Rochdale plan. Every shareholder has one vote only, no matter how many shares he owns. Shares are \$5 each. The prices in the store are those of the usual "chain" grocery. Dividends are declared quarterly, not on the shares, but on the profits, on the basis of the amount sold to each customer. Customers who are not shareholders receive half as much as the shareholders on what they buy. Thus they are not buying cheaper groceries, but groceries at the usual prices that will yield a small income.

A paid woman clerk sells the goods and keeps the store neat. All the other business, including the book-keeping, is done by volunteers in the evening. Mrs. Annie Bromley, director of the woman's work at the Guild, is manager of the store.

The policies of the store are determined by the shareholders in directors' meetings. The profits are modest. That the store could become a brilliant financial operation is apparent to the shareholders, provided the buying was done on a larger scale from a cooperative warehouse.

Rare Flowers From Old Japan

It is a far call from Horticultural Hall in Boston, Massachusetts, to the garden of Mr. Kijiro Akashi in Kurume, Japan; yet the exhibition of orchids in Boston bridges the distance in the minds of those who know how important to that exhibition has been the flower-growing of Mr. Akashi. Mr. Akashi's garden is one of the most remarkable in the world, and for 40 years and more he has been cultivating and developing the azaleas, of which about 50 varieties were selected and shipped a year ago to America and are now a brilliant feature of the orchid show. At no other place in Japan are these Kurume azaleas so beautifully developed, and only one other man, who preceded Mr. Akashi, has been so identified with their growth. The cultivation began nearly a century ago with Mr. Motozo Sakamoto, who obtained the parent plants from the sacred mountain of Kirishima-Yama—where they may still be seen growing profusely in the volcanic soil some 2500 feet above the sea—and was continued by Mr. Akashi, who has been decorated by the Mikado for his achievements in flower culture. The flowers vary, says a writer in the Boston Transcript, "from pure white to pink, rose, cerise, lavender, mauve, magenta, salmon, vermillion, bright red and deep scarlet." In Mr. Akashi's garden there is still growing, now 100 years old, a famous plant that Mr. Sakamoto named the "azumakagami"; and one is not surprised, and is, in fact, rather pleased, that Mr. Akashi refuses to sell the rare old plant to a foreign purchaser.

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FOOD CONFERENCE PLEDGE OBTAINED

New York Hotels and Restaurants Yield to Request of Federal Attorney—Counsel Says They Will Gladly Cooperate

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—In an effort to discover where and how food prices in hotels and restaurants may be reduced, several of the leading hotel men of this city, accompanied by their counsel, Frank A. K. Boland, will confer today with Armin W. Riley, Assistant United States Attorney-General, who is conducting a campaign to reduce prices in the city's eating places. Mr. Riley and Mr. Boland held a preliminary conference yesterday, after which Mr. Riley told a representative of The Christian Science Monitor that they had gone over the legal aspects of the case together, and that, contrary to the report that Mr. Boland had advised his clients to refuse information regarding their prices, operating costs, etc., Mr. Boland had not only advised his clients to give the Department of Justice agents the information they had requested, but arranged today's conference with representative hotel men so that they might make a thorough survey of conditions with a view to the general reductions which he hopes to bring about.

"I hope that the conference will be effective," said Mr. Riley. "I want to see an honest effort to reduce prices through the whole hotel organization. So often one proprietor says that he will reduce prices if others will, but cannot unless they do. I'm going to try to get them all together, so that they will do it."

Spokesman Chosen

"I have heard that the Society of Restaurateurs of New York City has appointed its president, August Janssen, spokesman, and decided that all information must be given through him. I shall be glad to meet Mr. Janssen and talk over general conditions with him; that will be very interesting. But I shall insist that the men I send out to investigate prices talk with the individual proprietors. I shall hold each restaurant proprietor responsible for his own acts and prices. If they refuse, my men are instructed to report such refusal to me."

In reply to a question as to what authority he had to insist upon receiving the information asked, Mr. Riley pointed to Section 17 of the Lever Act, which states that anyone who impedes, resists or interferes with an officer of the law is liable to a fine of \$1000, imprisonment for one year, or both, and he added that this had already been construed by the courts to include refusal to give information requested by an agent of the department.

Reductions Possible

"I have told our men to check up those who promise to reduce prices, to keep in touch with them, and see that they do it. If the hotel men want to, I believe that they can reduce food prices throughout the city; their action will react upon every eating place in New York. They can be of service to the whole city if they choose, and I believe they want to be. Already about 29 restaurants and hotels have promised to cooperate with the government by reducing prices. It is very pleasant to meet these proprietors and have them promise cooperation, but we must see that expressed in dollars and cents in the individual items on their bills of fare."

Mr. Boland told a representative of this paper that the hotel men whom he represented were very glad indeed to cooperate with government officials in some constructive effort to bring down the cost of living, but reductions must come all along the line, he said, not merely in the cost of food items in hotel dining rooms. He said that these high prices were not due to prohibition alone, as has been charged, but to advances in costs in food, equipment and other commodities, all along the line, during and since the war.

Cattle Shipments Decreased

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

HELENA, Montana—With buyers offering only 7 cents a pound, live weight, for steers, and 5 cents a pound for cows, cattle shipments from Montana ranches are virtually at a standstill. Figures compiled by E. A. Phillips, secretary of the State Live Stock Commission, show that 54,000 head of cattle have been shipped to outside markets this year, compared with more than 200,000 at the same time last year. Shipments in 1919 were above the average, however, because of limited range forage.

Assessment statistics show that there were 551,785 cattle in Montana on March 1 of this year. With the increase for the year, and with the return of 38,000 head shipped out last fall for winter grazing in other states, the total is now considered more than 1,000,000, live stock commissioners say. An excellent crop this year has made hay cheap. Ranges are in good condition after a thriving growing season. The majority of the stockmen are refusing to accept the low prices offered them for their animals and are holding back, at least until snowfall forces them to market the stock or begin feeding hay.

Chicago Restaurants to Reduce Prices

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois—Restaurants in the downtown district of Chicago are to make reductions in prices charged for food within a few days, according

to an announcement by the City Council committee on the high cost of living. The proprietors and managers of restaurants have conferred with Max Adamowski, chairman of the Board of Aldermen, and Russell J. Poole, secretary, for the past two weeks, and have reached an agreement whereby extensive cuts in prices are to be made. "Not one of those we have called in has refused to take our advice after we told them it was a case of price reduction or prosecution," said Mr. Poole. Leading hotel restaurants, which were recently the subject of investigation by the committee, have cut their prices on fruits and vegetables from 10 to 75 per cent, according to Mr. Poole's statement.

Drop in Food Prices in September
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—The average decline in the retail price of foodstuffs in September was placed at 2 per cent by the Department of Labor's Bureau of Labor Statistics in its monthly report yesterday on food costs. Wholesale prices dropped 5 per cent. Some foodstuffs, notably potatoes and sugar, sustained a marked decrease in retail prices, while others, including eggs, pork chops and oranges, underwent increases ranging from 8 per cent for oranges to 12 per cent for eggs. The drop in the price of potatoes at retail was placed at 22 per cent, and sugar, 20 per cent.

EMPLOYERS URGED TO RATION WORK

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

DETROIT, Michigan—Mayor Couzens has called on the Board of Commerce and all employers of the city to ration work wherever possible, with the purpose of keeping in Detroit thousands of skilled workmen, many of whom are now unemployed.

The Mayor, in his letter, expressed optimism concerning the ability of the city to come through the readjustment period. As a relief measure the municipality is continuing all its public work improvements as late as possible, including the municipal street car lines, thus giving employment to many hundreds of those who have been released by factories. Mr. Couzens' office estimated that there are now 60,000 unemployed men in the city. The Mayor called attention to the fact that he issued a similar appeal after the armistice, and that the city rallied its production forces at that time until new marks were reached.

"Labor is capable of appreciating the situation, and I predict will offer much speedier cooperation in its daily contact with employers through a rationing process, than after a period of enforced idleness," he said.

TAXATION RATES IN BRITISH WEST INDIES

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

KINGSTON, Jamaica—Official papers recently published give statistics concerning taxation rates in the British West Indies, in comparison with rates elsewhere. These colonies place their main dependence on import duties for raising revenue. Within the last few years, however, the income tax has been introduced. Some direct taxes have long been levied in the shape of a tax on horses, dogs, and vehicles, and on land, trade licenses, and liquor licenses.

As things stand the rate per head of annual taxation is highest in British Honduras. There it is \$4 0s. 5d., or roughly \$20.10 cents per head. This is a long way from the \$22 per head in Great Britain, or even the \$10 in the United States. Next come British Guiana, \$2 10s. 1d., and Antigua \$2 1s. 9d. Jamaica stands at \$1 3s. 8d., and Barbados \$1 5s. 8d.

The Cayman Islands, dependencies of Jamaica, and the Virgin Islands (the British section) are a few pence over 8s. Several of the colonies introduced special taxation during the war. Thus Jamaica raised postage 50 per cent, making it 3 cents a letter. British Guiana still has an excess profits tax, while Antigua collects its income tax only on the salaries and pensions of public officers. In Jamaica the income tax starts on incomes over £100, and begins at 2½ per cent, with a maximum of 2s.

MANY ITALIAN EMIGRANTS EXPECTED

NEW YORK, New York—Approximately 500,000 Italians are expected to emigrate to the United States in the next three years, Baron Romano Avezzana, Italian Ambassador, said here yesterday prior to sailing on the steamship Adriatic on his way to Italy. The Ambassador said he was going home on leave and expected to return to Washington. He spoke encouragingly of conditions in Italy and asserted that, despite recent industrial unrest, investments in Italy were safe. He added he had no fears of Bolshevism.

NO ADVERTISEMENTS IN SCHOOLBOOKS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern News Office

ATLANTA, Georgia—No more schoolbooks containing advertisements of any sort are to be sold to the children of this city, according to a decision of the State Board of Education. This decision follows the insertion of two advertisements, one of a patent drink and the other of a certain make of soap, in a spelling-book now in use in the public schools of this city.

COMMITTEE BEGINS HOUSING HEARINGS

Federal Trade Commission, Department of Justice, New York Attorney-General and City Officials to Aid Legislators

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—The joint legislative committee on housing, of which Senator Charles C. Lockwood is chairman, began hearings here yesterday.

During the course of a sharp exchange of words between Samuel Untermyer, who is conducting the inquiry, and Robert P. Brindell, business representative of the Dock Workers Union, and president of the Building Trades Council, Mr. Untermyer was charged by Mr. Brindell and his counsel with attacking organized labor. Mr. Untermyer replied that nothing was further from the purpose of the men conducting the inquiry; on the contrary, the protection of legitimate labor and the stimulation of housing required the exposure of those who were injuring labor's cause. Mr. Untermyer has charged that dealers in building materials and manufacturers, by conspiracy, have maintained prices of building materials at fictitious levels.

The present inquiry is considered highly important. The cooperation of the Federal Trade Commission, the Federal Department of Justice, the Attorney-General of the State and numerous city authorities has been assured. Banks and life insurance companies will be called upon to answer the allegation that they have been diverting money belonging to depositors to the purchase of securities, instead of lending on mortgages, permitting thereby the construction of houses.

Samuel B. Donnelly was the first witness yesterday. He testified that he was secretary of the Building Trades Employers Association, which is a sort of guild, it was explained, composed of local associations of building trades employers. Mr. Untermyer brought out that the association had virtually given an endorsement without a demand which amounted to from 15 to 20 per cent to the workers comprising the membership of the Building Trades Council. Furthermore, this increase was granted the workers, but four months after a rock-bound agreement was signed, which was to run for two years.

Shipping Board Program

All Housing Projects in Which It Holds Capital Stock to Be Sold

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—The United States Shipping Board will dispose of all housing projects in which it owns the capital stock, it was announced yesterday. When the housing program of the United States Shipping Board was inaugurated, money was advanced to local realty companies or housing companies organized by the ship-builder concerned. The builder constructed the houses on the land owned by them and the Shipping Board took back from the local realty companies mortgages covering the amount of the houses in each case. The board also became the owner of various housing projects by the acquisition of the capital stock of a number of realty companies.

The plan for the disposition contemplates selling these projects to manufacturing and business concerns of a substantial character or disposing of the houses as individual units. Each project is to be passed upon by competent local appraisers who are to report the value of the buildings, lots, and parcels of land, and the most advantageous methods and terms of sale.

The projects affected by the announcement are located at Wilmington, Delaware; Camden, New Jersey; Chester, Pennsylvania; Lorain, Ohio; Wyandotte, Michigan; Jacksonville, Florida; Groton, Connecticut, and Dundalk, Maryland.

Use of Homes Proposed

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—An aldermanic committee has a resolution introduced by the Socialists providing that the unoccupied homes of wealthy citizens in this city be leased to the homeless as a means of relieving the housing situation. The Socialists found 238 houses inhabited only by caretakers, which, they say, could accommodate at least 10,000 persons. The houses are all located in the Murray Hill, Riverside Drive and Fifth Avenue districts, while in the tenement districts conditions were overcrowded.

WAGE ADVANCES AND INCREASES IN PRICES

BOSTON, Massachusetts—An inquiry conducted by the state Department of Labor and Industries into the wages paid in 213 occupations in Boston discloses that the workers employed in them receive wage rates averaging 83 per cent more per hour than in 1914, although since that time the cost of living has risen 98 per cent in Massachusetts. The increase in wages of 83 per cent is for the hourly rate only and because the work week has been reduced from 51 hours in 1914 to 48 at the present the wage earner in question is actually receiving no more than 73 per cent more than he did before the war. "In the adjustments of wage control measures during recent years," says the department in a review of the wage situation in Boston, "increases

in the cost of living have been urged by representatives of employees as justification for demands for increases in wages and it is therefore pertinent to inquire as to whether or not wages have advanced commensurately with advances in the cost of living. According to index numbers computed by the Massachusetts commission on the necessities of life, the cost of living in this State in June, 1920, had increased 98.5 per cent since June, 1914. It appears therefore that, taken as a group, the organized wage earners in Boston employed in the 213 occupations for which information is here presented failed, during the six-year period under consideration, to obtain increases in hourly or weekly rates of wages which were fully commensurate with the increase in the cost of living in Massachusetts during the same period."

ECONOMIC EFFECTS OF PROHIBITION

Distiller Sees the Benefits

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern News Office

NEW ORLEANS, Louisiana—Advocating a prohibition law for the country in which he has established his business as a distiller, E. P. Dutu, of La Ceiba, Honduras, manager and main stockholder in the Honduras Refining & Distilling Company, and director of two banks as well as consul-general of France in La Ceiba, said recently in New Orleans:

"I am firmly and persistently for prohibition, not by appeal or suasion, or argument, but by law, because it has been proved, time and again, that absolute abstinence from all alcoholic of any kind works tremendously to the advantage of the man or the nation. I know, as well as I know that I am alive, that, within three years, the United States would no more return to the use of alcoholic liquors than she would license the opium, the arsenic, the strychnine, or any other similar traffic."

"I am constantly advocating prohibition by 'bone-dry' law in Honduras, and I have urged it on every government official I have met, from President Gutierrez down to the captains of police. My company now manufactures liquors as beverages, as well as alcohol for medicinal and industrial purposes, but we would be greatly pleased if the government tomorrow would ban forever all alcoholic drinks, and confine our operations to the production of ethyl alcohol for perfumes, extracts and industrial uses."

Benefits in Canada Reviewed

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

TORONTO, Ontario—An organized campaign to supplement all the temperance laws by a larger, stronger, more comprehensive measure of total, nation-wide prohibition, is already underway throughout Canada, the economic and social benefits which appeared during the period of war-time prohibition having been so pronounced as to encourage prohibition leaders to undertake the task. Some of the benefits are enumerated as follows:

"Retail and wholesale business increased and improved a larger proportion of cash trade, a greater demand for the better class of goods. "Increased regularity, punctuality and efficiency of workers, resulting in greater earnings for labor and larger returns for capital."

"More employment at better wages, better conditions and greater safety of work, higher standard of living."

"Rent and taxes more promptly paid, artisans building and buying homes for themselves."

"Home life bettered, wages formerly wasted now used for family comforts and luxuries. Fathers more fatherly, mothers more motherly, children happier."

"Savings bank deposits increased, money diverted from bar and liquor shops to channels of honorable trade giving health, strength and vitality to business generally."

"Hotel accommodation improved, more quieter, cleaner, safer and more home-like."

"Schools and colleges better attended, improvement in health and morale of pupils, better results from work of teachers."

"Decrease in drunkenness and crime, fewer police cases, ability to apply modern reform methods more successfully."

"Poverty and pauperism lessened, ignorance and vice diminished, social reform work of all kinds helped and made effective."

TRANSFER OF SHIP MINNEKAHDA

NEW YORK, New York—The 17,221 ton British steamship Minnekahta, which since her construction in 1917 has been running in the Atlantic transport service, is to be transferred to the American flag. The ship, now a freighter, will be equipped to carry 3000 third-class passengers and will be put in the American line New York-Hamburg trade.

By J. E. CONANT & CO

OFFICE LOWELL MASSACHUSETTS

AN IMPORTANT VOLUNTARY LIQUIDATION SALE

The four manufacturing plants of the Grant S. Kelley Woolen Mills, Inc., are hereby pledged without limit or reserve each to the highest bona fide bidder at unrestricted and unprotected public sale and each in all its entirety as a complete unit—free from encumbrance with a single exception and upon very favorable terms—two are in operation with unbroken organizations and one has been recently shut down and the fourth plant is closed and two are possessed of exceptional water power privileges making them practically independent of fuel for power; together with one hundred thirty-five independent lots (sixty-eight tons) of raw material and seventy independent lots (one ton) of dye stuffs—raw material and the dye stuffs in lots to suit purchasers. All four plants are in Massachusetts—one at Monson and one at Waite and one at Enfield (Smiths) and one at Otter River. Each plant is set forth in detail by picture and plan and word in catalogue form, and each lot of raw material and dye stuff is also set forth and scheduled in detail in the said catalogue. The sales will take place respectively upon the premises at Monson at eleven o'clock in the forenoon and upon the premises at Waite at half-past two o'clock in the afternoon on Wednesday the 27th day and upon the premises at Enfield at eleven o'clock in the forenoon and upon the premises at Otter River at half-past two o'clock in the afternoon on Thursday the 28th day of October, 1920, in each instance regardless of any condition of the weather. The illustrated and descriptive catalogue is free upon application at the office of the Auctioneers—where all inquiries must be made.

SUGAR OFFERED AT 12 CENTS A POUND

American Sugar Refining Company Reenters Market After Two Months—Still Filling Contracts at 22 1-2 Cents

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Massachusetts—Offering sugar at 12 cents a pound, the American Sugar Refining Company reentered the market yesterday, after being out of the market for two months. For a still longer period this company has been quoting the selling price of refined sugar at 22½ cents, and is still engaged in filling old contracts by deliveries at that price. Last spring the American Sugar Refining Company made contracts with its customers for large deliveries at 22½ cents, under assumption that there would be a shortage this fall, and the customers have been held to that price, although for some weeks sugar has been abundant and the wholesale prices have been dropping.

The Reverse Sugar Refinery, which has been selling sugar for 11 cents, has oversold, and has consequently withdrawn from the market temporarily. The average retail price of sugar in Boston is between 11½ and 13 cents.

Factors in Decline Reviewed

Many factors must be considered in accounting for the change in the sugar market, from the shortage scare and peak price of last spring to the comparatively low cost and plentiful supply of today, according to economists who have followed the commercial course of this commodity during the year. They attribute the recent decline to the liquidation of bank loans on sugar, releasing the market supply; to public economy and refusal to buy at high rates; and to dissipation of the belief in a shortage coincident with large importations of foreign sugars.

With this reduction to the consumer, however, certain issues have been precipitated within the sugar trade, particularly with regard to contracts made between the refiners and the wholesalers, for future delivery, when the market was at a high point. Now that the market has fallen off to between 12 and 14 cents a pound retail, some wholesalers protest that they should not be held to paying the 22½ cents, as was agreed in contracts with the American Sugar Refining Company. At a recent hearing held by the State Attorney-General, wholesalers testified that they faced losses ranging between \$5000 and \$20,000 if they were forced to take the unfilled orders contracted for. They further asserted that they signed contracts under "duress," and on the warning that, otherwise, they could not be certain of obtaining sugar in the fall and winter.

Official Approval Claimed

Refiners go back to last spring, when shortage reports led to heavy retail buying, in accounting for the present situation. In April, they say, the heads of the large refining companies were called in conference with the Department of Justice in Washington to discuss means of curbing speculation and stopping the rising market. At that time, they say, they received official approval of the plan to make future contracts at a fixed price as an attempt at stabilization. Wholesalers, the refiners assert, raised no objection to these contracts, which were issued in July, and were eager to order as much as possible.

At this time federal and state officials, refiners, dealers and economists anticipated another stringency in the winter, and the refiners say that they bought accordingly and found the wholesalers ready to contract against a future shortage. Then, it is pointed out, sugar dealers in foreign countries, seeing the prices in the United States and the benefits possible through exchange conditions, began to sell in the United States. Coincidentally the banks generally recalled loans tied up in sugar stocks and quantities went on the markets. Through the press and government agencies the idea of a shortage was discounted, and the housewife economized or drew on her reserves.

Thus, the refiners declare, the market was forced to break, with the refining companies supplied with high-priced sugar purchased to fill contracts with the wholesalers. Therefore, they assert, they must hold to the terms of their contracts as in accord with sound business procedure.

Sugar Sales Explained

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—The War Department yesterday issued a denial of the charges that it had sold sugar at two cents a pound.

It was said that 6,000,000 pounds had been sent to England in replacement of goods obtained there, and that the sales, totalling 8,400,000 pounds, were at 12 cents a pound. In addition to this, the purchasers paid transportation, about 20 per cent additional.

REAL REGULATION OF FILMS DEMANDED

Officials of Massachusetts State

Committee on Motion Pictures

Say Meeting of Mayors Must Show Some Results

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

BOSTON, Massachusetts—Organizations representing three million people in Massachusetts, who are demanding the raising of the standards of motion pictures, are not going to be satisfied with the meeting of New England mayors in New York city today unless something more comes of it than a mere upholding of the National Board of Review, say officials of the Massachusetts State Committee on Motion Pictures. Instead of allowing the veto of the state motion picture censorship bill by Governor Calvin Coolidge last spring to assuage their conviction that something has got to be done to improve film exhibitions or to lessen their determination to get it done, the 357 civic, educational, religious and social organizations of the Commonwealth which are backing the move for state censorship, are preparing for even greater success in this Legislature than last.

The meeting in New York today, according to the invitations sent out over the signature of Mayor Andrew J. Peters of Boston, was arranged for the purpose of discussing what assistance could be given the National Board of Review. The mayors of New England were told that the conference would be of unusual importance and that every possible effort should be made to attend.

It is understood that the mayors are to be entertained in New York by the motion picture producers and representatives of the National Board of Review. The conference is to be closed to the public. A similar conference of the mayors of New York state was held last year, resulting in the appointment of a mayor's executive committee, many of the members of which were motion picture stockholders. It is thought that a like committee may be chosen today.

John M. Casey, licensing officer of Boston, who with Mayor Peters has been strongly opposed to any form of legalized film censorship, is one of the leading promoters of today's conference, and when Mayor Peters was asked by members of the Massachusetts state committee on motion pictures for permission to attend the conference, he referred them to Mr. Casey. It was made clear, however, that the move was for the mayors and the industry alone. The state committee on motion pictures believes that the policies and actions of this conference should be public, also that any plan on the part of the industry to thwart any popular effort to pass regulatory law that will raise the standards of the pictures should become generally known.

The state committee on motion pictures, which represents a large majority of the people of Massachusetts, has long been convinced that improvement of film exhibitions could never be obtained through the National Board of Review as now organized, and that the motion picture theater patrons themselves through the state government must be heard.

NO VILLEPIGUE'S INN INDICTMENTS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—The federal grand jury in Brooklyn which investigated the charge that at a dinner in Villepigue's Inn, attended by Mayor John F. Hylan, other city officials, a district attorney and a sheriff, large quantities of intoxicating liquors were consumed, has completed its inquiry without returning an indictment. The Mayor did not testify and he has ignored repeated attempts to obtain his version of the affair.

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WORCESTER, MASS.

DECISION OUTLAWS COMMUNIST PARTY

United States Judge John C. Knox Finds That Membership in It Is Cause for Deportation—May Go to Supreme Court

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—Membership in the Communist Party is in itself sufficient cause for deportation, according to a decision by United States Judge John C. Knox here. This decision is contrary to that of Judge George W. Anderson of Boston. The Anderson decision has been appealed, and attorneys for the Communists say they will appeal the Knox decision; so that the question is likely to go up to the Supreme Court.

Judge Knox said that the manifesto of the Communist Party was designed to mean all things to all men and was fairly susceptible of meaning, even though not declaring in favor of, force and violence. Quoting the manifesto and the certificate of membership in the executive committee, he says:

"I am unable to perceive how the expropriation of private property can be accomplished without the employment of forbidden instrumentalities."

Up to the time of the capture and destruction of the present government its officers would be charged with the protection of property rights, and the judge could not imagine that such officers and those whose property the Communists hope to take would meekly capitulate the moment the Communists demand a transference to them of all such rights.

The question was not one of degree of imminence of overthrow by force and violence, but whether that was the organization's ultimate purpose. Counsel had proclaimed opposition to violence; there would be some, but it would not be invited; nor, if it must be met, would it be avoided. In this, the judge found that counsel had set forth clearly what, if need be, would be: "And to that extent exceeds that which the Department of Labor held to be contemplated and fairly inferable from the party's platform and purpose."

The decision dismissed a habeas corpus writ obtained for Martin Abern, ordered deported to Rumania.

STATE PLANS TO KEEP HIGHWAYS OPEN

BOSTON, Massachusetts—With the assistance of \$50,000 provided by the Legislature, the Massachusetts Department of Public Works proposes to keep the main state highways open during the winter months in order that motor truck service may be continued without interruption.

Under the plan the state department will furnish snow plow attachments which can be affixed to a truck in 20 minutes, and which are designed to be adjusted to three types of auto trucks. Truck owners interested in keeping the roads open will be asked to cooperate under the direction of the city or town authorities in each municipality and to place their truck in use when instructed to do so by the local official in charge of the snow removal work. Trucks of less than three tons capacity will not be used.

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NEW IMMIGRATION PLANS PROJECTED

Proposals From Many Sources to Be Submitted to Congress—Influx Subsidies—Restriction Favored by Organized Labor

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Important changes in immigration procedure will be recommended to Congress at the coming session from many sources. The official reports of officers of the Immigration Bureau and the Department of Labor are expected this year to present an unusual number of proposals, designed to enable the bureau more effectively to meet after-war conditions.

The influx of immigrants to Ellis Island, large in the last few months, is subsiding, but while the tide was at its height the resources of the bureau were overtaxed. During the war immigration was at a minimum, and many experienced men left the service. Those who remained have constituted a force insufficient to handle the great mass of detail required.

The recent addition of 74 members to the immigration staff was followed by instructions to add 133 more clerks and inspectors. Provision was also made for the appointment of women as immigration inspectors, and nine are now on duty in New York and two in Boston.

Information Division Restored

The information division of the bureau, transformed during the war to the United States Employment Service, is now being restored, and will not only furnish information of a general nature to the immigrant, but will also function as a distributing agency, through making available information as to opportunities in various lines of work, particularly agricultural, in various parts of the country.

The reports of the Secretary of Labor, the Commissioner-General of Immigration, and other officials will not be made public until about December 1, in all probability, but their recommendations will almost certainly favor larger appropriations for the bureau, in order that the incoming alien may obtain the most desirable impression of this country when he enters it. At present a head tax of \$3 must be paid by each alien entering the country, but although the original purpose of this tax was to enable the government to provide suitable facilities for immigrants, most of it goes into the treasury and barely one-third the amount of the head taxes is assigned to the bureau.

Extension of Educational Work

An extension of the informational and educational work of the bureau will also, in all probability, be recommended. Although no attempt will be made to regiment aliens, it is probable that the distribution plan will be considered sufficiently valuable to merit a large extension. The work of the bureau among women and children will probably be given the most serious consideration in the forthcoming reports.

The American Federation of Labor is urging the restriction of immigration, on the ground that the country can absorb no more unskilled workmen, and it is said that some business interests take a similar view.

However, figures for the fiscal year ending on June 30 showed the excess of immigrants over emigrants comparatively small, and that the unskilled workmen to enter the country were nearly 100,000 fewer than those who left. Many recent immigrants are farmers, and the Department of Labor is now endeavoring to place on the land those for whom places can be found.

Albert Johnson (R.), Representative from Washington and chairman of the House Committee on Immigration and Naturalization, would solve current problems by a system of restriction of incoming aliens based on the percentages of former arrivals who have become citizens. He also favors examination of aliens in their own countries instead of at the port of entry in the United States.

Move to Protect Immigrants

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—A movement to protect immigrants from persons who rob them of money and valuables on pretense of aiding them to settle in America has been undertaken by Frederick A. Wallis, commissioner of immigration. Harry A. Schlacht, who is preparing evidence to submit to the commissioner, told a representative of The Christian Science Monitor yesterday that new organizations were springing up over night which sent representatives overseas to offer protection and aid to those who wished to join their relatives in America.

"They usually collect funds from relatives on this side, promising to locate and bring back their families, and abscond," said Mr. Schlacht. "In Europe they advertise in the press and try to induce immigration to the United States, which violates the immigration law," he said. "As American citizens they have access to American consular offices and so can obtain visas for would-be immigrants and encourage poor people to come to the United States, even selling them steamship tickets, although knowing that they would not be admitted to the country."

TRAFFIC LAW ENFORCEMENT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern News Office

ATLANTA, Georgia—An active campaign is now being waged in this city against reckless driving and traffic violations on the part of automobile drivers. While the grand jury has considered and returned indictments

as a result of recent automobile collisions, members of the traffic committee of the Atlanta police commission have started a movement against reckless automobile driving, involving an expenditure of \$15,000, an increase of 20 men in the police traffic squad, and a citizens auxiliary traffic squad of 100 men.

WITHHOLDING OF PATRONAGE IS SEEN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Boston News Office

BOSTON, Massachusetts—General and considerable withholding of patronage from the retailer on the part of the public, who realize that retail prices have not dropped in concert with wholesale costs, is noted by Charles H. Adams, of the Massachusetts Commission on the Necessaries of Life. Mr. Adams further expresses the belief that if the purchasing public will persist in this attitude the decline will be forced to appear to meet the loss of trade and profits resulting from such an unorganized and partial but, nevertheless, powerful boycott.

According to the commissioner the wholesalers are finding it difficult to move their stocks because retailers are holding up their prices, losing business and blocking trade. The latest statistics issued by the national Department of Labor fail to show a decline in retail prices corresponding to wholesale prices, and state figures substantiate them. Official opinion, therefore, is that continued public pressure is the solution.

REBUKE OF LIQUOR INTERESTS IS URGED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Boston News Office

BOSTON, Massachusetts—Attempt of the liquor interests to override Governor Coolidge's veto of the 2.75 per cent beer bill by placing the measure before the voters in the form of a referendum, was attacked by William Shaw, secretary of the World's Christian Endeavor Union, at the autumn session of the Suffolk South Association of Congregational Churches yesterday.

"The attempt of the liquor interests to nullify the Eighteenth Amendment is such a piece of barefaced trickery and deceit that it merits a stinging rebuke at the hands of every decent citizen," he said. "The referendum says that light wine and beer containing not more than 2% per cent alcohol shall be deemed not intoxicating, a statement absolutely false. Its friends know this, and in the act, which by the referendum we are asked to approve, they place these beverages in a special class apart from all real non-intoxicating drinks, and require a special license for their sale, the fee for which shall be not less than \$250. They also limit the number of licenses that any town or city can grant, and the hours when the saloons can be open."

"Why, if beverages with 2.75 per cent of alcohol are harmless and 'non-intoxicating,' as they claim, do they need to restrict their sale in this

AMERICAN SUMMER SCHOOLS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Boston News Office

The history of the summer school of higher studies in America is the record of contributions of a few distinguished personalities. First there stands Amos Bronson Alcott, whose plan for a school of philosophy at Concord, as an "extension" of the Transcendental Movement in 1842, found fulfillment only in 1879. This enterprise continued for 10 years, with the distinction imparted to it by such

dividual professors to make use of college buildings and equipment for summer instruction as early as 1870, when courses in law were given at the University of Virginia. In 1874 summer courses in botany and chemistry were given at Harvard, and in 1889 physics and engineering were added. The best known of such purely individual enterprises within college walls was the School of Languages at Amherst College, conducted by Prof. L. Sauveur, from 1877 to 1883, and continued by the college after his retirement.

The Chicago Idea

The practice of giving summer courses in colleges continued to gain

weeks each in 11 months, leaving the month of September as one of general vacation. Moreover, students, except in unusual circumstances remain in residence only three quarters out of the four. The summer quarter is divided into two terms, so that a student for whom the full conventional college vacation of three months is unnecessary may reduce it to two, and still make some progress toward his degree in addition to that of his regular three quarters. It is advisable for some students in the climate of Chicago to be absent in the winter instead of the summer; and some for reasons find it necessary to be away for six months instead of three. Any stu-

The great advantage of incorporating the summer quarter within the college year may be summed up as follows: the fuller use of the college plant; the larger employment of the college staff, under conditions, however, of greater variety and flexibility of arrangement; the vastly increased accommodation of the institution to individual circumstances, needs, and preferences on the part of students; and the extension of opportunities to a large number who would otherwise fall outside the possibility of college education.

One serious and inherent objection to this inclusion of the summer quarter within the college year is that

AIM OF WATER POWER LEAGUE

Conservation of Coal and Oil Resources of United States and Hydro-Electric Development Said to Be Objects

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Boston News Office

BOSTON, Massachusetts—Definition of the aims of the Water Power League of America as seeking only to awake public realization of the necessity of conserving the exhaustible coal and oil resources of the United States, and to further and direct hydro-electric development projects, is made by Prof. George F. Swain of the Harvard University School of Engineering, who recently accepted the presidency of the league. Although the organization is at present particularly interested in the proposed establishment of a superpower zone system between Boston, Massachusetts, and Washington, District of Columbia, Professor Swain said, the interest of the league covers all water power projects.

"With the official government survey now being carried on to determine the possibilities of both electrical development from water power and burning of coal at the mines," Professor Swain said, "we anticipate the creation of a program on which action can be taken. We have reached a point in our history where conservation, retrenchment and economy are essential, and nothing is concerned more with such a need than our exhaustible resources."

"There are, of course, water power possibilities that it would be inadvisable and costly to develop; while there are others the taming of which would be of incalculable and permanent value. It is for the purpose of considering every phase of these that the official survey is being made and the Water Power League has been formed. Our national future demands such movements even more than the present day situation. Men who have been connected with water power development realize this, but the average citizen is apt to ignore the vital necessity of this national economy. Our federal policy heretofore has been one of restriction in this regard, but the passage of the Water Power Bill last June has opened the way. However, what we need now is action, not words."

According to the tentative plans for the development of the district between Boston and Washington and extending 150 miles inland, trunk lines would be run from central points of generation to railroads, industrial plants and communities. All these lines and centers would be interconnected into one great regional power system. It is estimated that the coal saving alone would approximate \$150,000,000 annually, while an equal economy would be realized from the super-power capable of cutting down the maintenance cost of railroads and industries. Railroads would be freed of a large burden of coal, engineers say, and operation would be speeded up.

With the convention of the Water Power League of America in Washington in October crystallization of projects is expected to take place. Theodore E. Burton, former United States Senator from Ohio; Franklin K. Lane, former Secretary of the Interior; and A. H. Smith, president of the New York Central Railroad, are members of the Water Power League and are cooperating in its plans.

The Home Beautiful

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Showing the Tower at University of Chicago where the Alice Freeman Palmer chimes are hung. Every summer Chicago is a mecca for secondary school teachers all over the country, particularly the south and middle west.

lecturers as Mr. Alcott, Dr. W. T. Harris, Professors Benjamin Peirce and William James, Thomas Davidson and John Fiske.

Meanwhile, however, another leader had established the first summer school. In 1872 Louis Agassiz, with the cooperation of other natural scientists, offered a series of courses in connection with a zoological laboratory on the island of Penikese, in Buzzard's Bay. Although the school flourished for only two years, it left several immediate successors, the most important being the Chesapeake Zoological Laboratory, established by the trustees of Johns Hopkins University in 1877, the Annisquam Labora-

tory slowly according to the pecuniary needs and missionary initiative of various teachers, and gradually the institutions assumed responsibility and direction of such work. The great step forward in this field, however, was taken by Dr. W. R. Harper who, on becoming president of the University of Chicago, drew his plans with the inclusion of the summer quarter of three months as a constituent part of the college year, with a full curriculum of courses counting toward all university degrees.

This full inclusion of the summer quarter was made possible by the division of the academic year into four quarters, instead of so-called

semesters. The courses given in these quarters meet four or five times a week for 12 weeks instead of two or three times a week for 16, and the student normally elects simultaneously only three such courses instead of four, thus securing greater concentration. The quarter system has not been adopted by other leading institutions, and its educational advantages are still a matter of controversy. This system is essential, however, to the full use of the summer for educational purposes, and such use in itself can be regarded only as a gain.

Objections to it are nearly always the result of misunderstanding. For example, the first obvious criticism is that students and teachers alike need the summer for rest. But the university gives its four quarters of 12

months each in 11 months, leaving the month of September as one of general vacation. Moreover, students, except in unusual circumstances remain in residence only three quarters out of the four. The summer quarter is divided into two terms, so that a student for whom the full conventional college vacation of three months is unnecessary may reduce it to two, and still make some progress toward his degree in addition to that of his regular three quarters. It is advisable for some students in the climate of Chicago to be absent in the winter instead of the summer; and some for reasons find it necessary to be away for six months instead of three. Any stu-

It destroys the unity and uniformity of those groups which make up successive college classes, and accordingly renders genuine class spirit difficult of achievement. I know of no answer to this objection; and in view of the social importance in the community of association of men and women bound strongly together by college ties, in view of the support rendered to colleges by their loyal alumni, it must be admitted that it is a grave one.

By virtue of the incorporation of the summer quarter within the academic year the University of Chicago has become the most important factor in summer education in the country. Other universities and colleges, following its lead by increasing the number of courses in the summer, and by recognizing them as counting toward degrees, naturally have shown large growth in summer attendance. None has duplicated fully the curriculum of the regular academic period; and none has overcome completely the distinction between the "summer school" and the college proper. Doubtless the change requires too great a departure from old customs and long established prerogatives to commend it to older institutions.

AIR MESSAGE GOES 7000 MILES
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office
SAN DIEGO, California—The government wireless station at North Island has succeeded in communicating directly with the Lafayette station at Croix d'Hins, near Bordeaux, France. The messages traversed a distance of 7000 miles over land and sea, and came with clear-cut precision. Lieutenant-Commander McCaughey said that the North Island station was the only one on the Pacific Coast which had been able to establish a connection with the French station.

Standard Easily Maintained
The question is often asked whether the work of students in the summer quarter is fully equal to that in the rest of the year. The answer may be unhesitatingly given in the affirmative. The incorporation of the summer in the college year, with the same standards of grading and the same method of recording credits toward degrees, is a powerful influence in maintaining the morale of the student body at its normal level. Indeed, the greater earnestness and maturity of a large proportion of the summer constituency frequently result in setting a pace which it is difficult for the ordinary undergraduate to keep. On the other hand, it is doubtless true that confidence in the general high standard of work may lead an instructor, in certain cases, to a generosity in giving pass marks in the summer which he would not show in other quarters.

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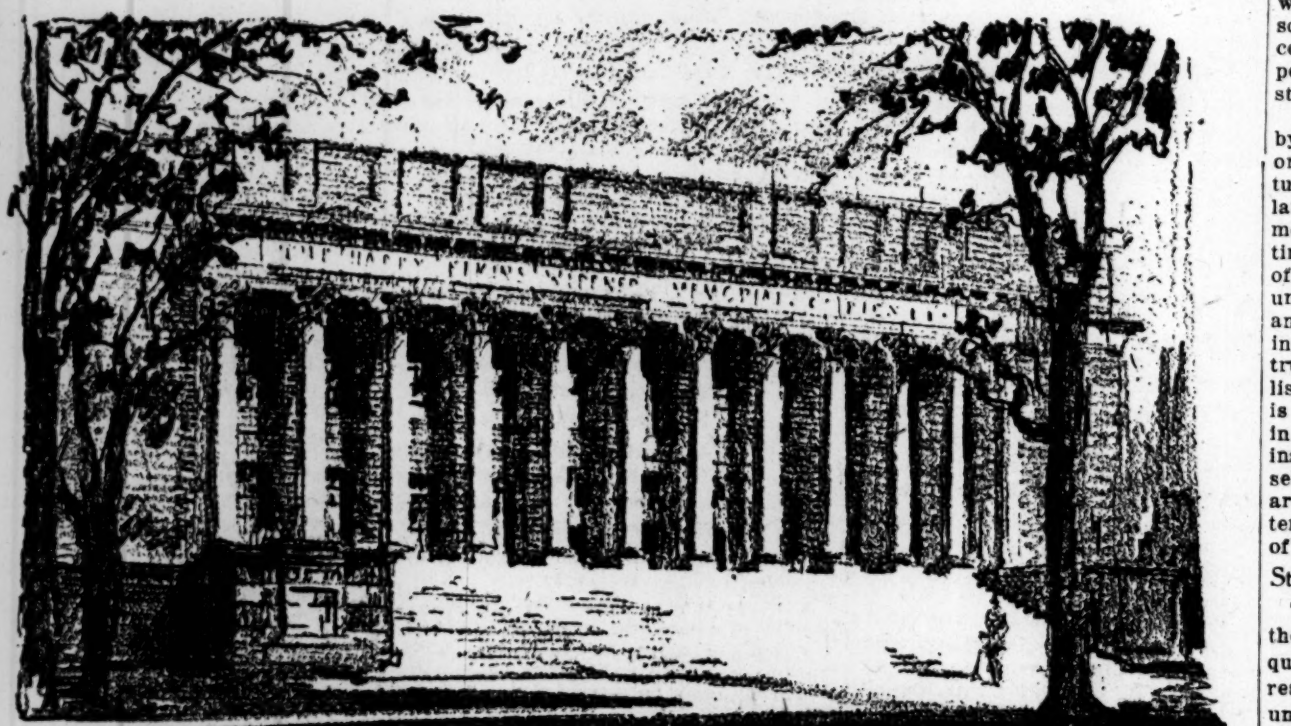
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way? Why do they prohibit their sale on Sunday, election day and holidays? Why do they add to their cost, and restrict the right to sell to a limited class of dealers? If they are "non-intoxicating," why shouldn't their manufacture and sale be as free as lemonade?

"The only difference between the regulations in this act and those for the old-time, discredited saloon is that many of the old-time restrictions are removed, and the saloon under this act would be far more demoralizing than in the old days. This act, if it should become operative, would permit the sale to minors, would take away the right of protest of owners of adjoining property, and would permit the sale in public parks, pleasure grounds and reservations. Consider what this would mean in Revere, Nantasket, and other parks where thousands of young people gather."

FARM WORKERS NEEDED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern News Office

FORT WORTH, Texas—Porter A. Whaley, manager of the West Texas Chamber of Commerce, declares that 3000 farm workers could be given employment in Cottle County alone at this time, and that few counties in West Texas are not calling for laborers. Practically every county in that section, he says, needs from 1000 to 5000 farm laborers.

tory (1881), and the Woods Holl Main Biological Laboratory (1888). These enterprises were highly specialized, the biological schools especially being designed to supplement the meager opportunities for research then offered by the American college. The use of the summer months as an opportunity for general training in many subjects was suggested by a third leader, John H. Vincent, who established the Chautauqua Sunday School Assembly at Chautauqua, New York, in 1874. Under his guidance and that of Dr. W. R. Harper, the assembly became a great school, with classes approximating a full college curriculum extending through two months, and taught by leading professors and educators.

The colleges themselves allowed in-

semesters. The courses given in these quarters meet four or five times a week for 12 weeks instead of two or three times a week for 16, and the student normally elects simultaneously only three such courses instead of four, thus securing greater concentration. The quarter system has not been adopted by other leading institutions, and its educational advantages are still a matter of controversy. This system is essential, however, to the full use of the summer for educational purposes, and such use in itself can be regarded only as a gain.

Objections to it are nearly always the result of misunderstanding. For example, the first obvious criticism is that students and teachers alike need the summer for rest. But the university gives its four quarters of 12

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ITALIAN WORKERS AIDED BY POLITICS

Mr. Giolitti in Settling Conflict
Between Workers and Iron-
masters Had to Consider Par-
liamentary Situation

By special correspondent of The Christian
Science Monitor

ROME, Italy.—The conflict between the Italian ironmasters and their men has aroused great attention outside, as well as inside, Italy, because it is feared in Great Britain and France that the basis of the joint control of industrial enterprises by workmen's unions and owners, admitted by Mr. Giolitti at the meeting between capitalists and Labor leaders at Turin under his presidency, may rapidly spread to those countries. Consequently, leading middle-class journals, alike in England and France, criticize more freely than is their wont the proceedings of the Italian Government, because they feel that this is an international and not a purely internal question.

Mr. Giolitti, however, has acted wholly from motives of internal policy, as a Prime Minister of any country in these days must act. Faced with a Socialist Party, 156 strong, and with a Roman Catholic Party of 101, which is anxious to compete with the Socialists for the Labor vote and therefore favorable to the idea of workmen's joint control with their employers over industrial production, the Premier has, perforce, had to consider the parliamentary and political, rather than the economic, aspects of the situation.

Expediency Was Guide

A politician must necessarily look at these questions from a standpoint very different from that of a political economist, an Adam Smith in his chimney-corner, or a modern professor in his comfortable chair. Expediency will be his guide, and the question therefore is, whether Mr. Giolitti's attitude was expedient. That attitude has been more favorable throughout to the workmen than to the ironmasters. For what are the facts?

The workmen, rightly or wrongly, demanded an increase of wages; the ironmasters refused, whereupon the men scamped their work. The capitalists' answer to these tactics was a lock-out; the workmen's counter-reply was the occupation of the iron works and the hoisting of the red flag over them. Indeed, the movement extended to other industrial undertakings; for the primitive steam tramway connecting Rome with Tivoli, of which a Belgian company has long had the concession, was peacefully seized by its Italian employees. In that case, however, a compromise was almost immediately made with the foreign company, and the men evacuated its premises.

An Indifferent Spectator

While this collective seizure of private property was going on, the government remained with its arms folded, an indifferent spectator of this most serious conflict, but happily one almost without casualties, between Capital and Labor that has arisen for the last 22 years, since the great "bread riots" of Milan in 1898. Mr. Giolitti was taking his holiday, as usual, at Bardonecchia, in the extreme north of Italy, or negotiating with his French colleague at Aix-les-Bains, and his prefects let matters slide.

Then, upon his return from the meeting in Savoy, he summoned the leaders of the capitalists and of the workmen to a conference at Turin, and by the issue of a royal decree appointed a mixed commission of both parties to the dispute for the purpose of drafting a bill, to be submitted to Parliament upon its reassembling, for the joint control of industrial undertakings by the employees. He told the employers that a radical revision of the relations between Capital and Labor was imperative, and that the present system of production, which made hundreds, or even thousands, of workmen obey the orders of a single manager, had had its day.

Sense of Responsibility Gained

The ironmasters' thesis was that the adoption of joint control would injure the efficiency of their industry, one "captain of industry" being, in their view, more effective than administration by a committee. The supporters of the workmen, and even so eminent an economist as Senator Einaudi, contend that the modern capitalist system has destroyed that "joy in working," which the workmen possessed under the more primitive methods of the Middle Ages.

A workman who has a share in the business, management, it is argued, will also have a sense of responsibility, lacking in the mere wage-earner. This was the basis of the co-operative system, only the co-operators did not seize factories by force and run the red flag up to the summit of the highest chimney.

The masters met separately after the Turin conference, and accepted the basis of joint control, conditionally upon the normal development of their respective industries under these new arrangements. At the same time, they denounced the acts of illegality and violence committed by the workmen in occupying their factories. The basis of joint control having been admitted by the capitalists under pressure from the Premier, the two parties met together again, this time in Rome, to consider the questions of detail, notably that of the maintenance of discipline in industrial undertakings.

Masters Defeated

The ironmasters were unwilling to take back into their employ the ring-leaders in the recent acts of usurpation. But their principal supporter

in the press, the "Corriere della Sera" of Milan, has advised them to yield upon that minor point, as they have already been defeated upon the much more important question of joint control. There can be no doubt that the victory lies with the workmen's leaders, who have obtained in a few days the official acceptance of a basic rule, which they might have hoped to realize only after long years of agitation.

The political and economic circumstances of Italy have helped them; the government wants peace at almost any price; the middle classes, to which the ironmasters belong, are poorly organized, while the workmen are ably directed and willing to obey their own directors. The Cabinet is insecure, because it has no majority independent of the Socialist and Roman Catholic parties, and the veteran Premier, an opportunist in politics, has shown in former days, as he has shown in his Dronero program at the last general election, a readiness to adopt advanced social, or even socialist, legislation.

A Historic Innovation

Gladstone was, like Mr. Giolitti, an example of that rather rare phenomenon—a politician who, as he grows older, becomes more advanced in his views. For good or evil, Mr. Giolitti by his action in this matter, has accomplished perhaps the most historic innovation of his long career—an innovation which can scarcely fail to have a repercussion abroad.

Louis XIV said that there were "no more Pyrenees"; in these days, when ideas travel so rapidly, there are no more Alps. Italy, as an Italian publicist has said, may become the mistress of Europe in the art of joint control of industry, as she was in that of international law. But it may be doubted whether a reform, made "in the twinkling of an eye," is destined to endure. The capitalists already hint that the Socialists, having obtained so easily what so short a time ago seemed unobtainable, will put forward, as further and still more advanced claims.

Common Sense Essential

Still the Italian masses possess a fund of common sense which may prevent them from committing the tactical error of abusing their victory. They have, if one may borrow a simile from the French Revolution, obtained their 1789; they should now avoid by their moderation the accusation of seeking a 1793. If, as some think, the next government in Italy will be formed by a Socialist deputy, that party will have the sobering influence of responsibility.

The organs of middle class opinion are naturally alarmed at what has happened. They ask why the ironmasters, who pay taxes to be protected by the government in the peaceful enjoyment of their property, were not protected. They point out that Mr. Millerand in France would not have remained passive like Mr. Giolitti in Italy. They repeat the time-honored phrase that the first business of a government is to govern. But, in answer to this, it is argued that the condition of Italy differs from that of France.

A Bad Example

Captain d'Annunzio has set an example of lawlessness, which has found many imitators. Discipline, which forms no part of Italian education, has never been a strong point of the Italian character, and recent events have undetermined what remained of it. The Socialists imposed upon the government the evacuation of Albania, owing largely to their threat to prevent the dispatch of a (not very willing) expedition to Valona.

The same tactics favored the occupation of the factories, for it was stated that a huge force would have been needed to secure their surrender by the workmen. It is all very well for the armchair politicians to criticize, but is not the fault largely with the middle classes themselves, who will not take the trouble to organize and vote at elections, and then complain of the Socialists, who have done both?

It is high time that even the most indifferent "bourgeois" realized that in these days elections are serious things, that it does matter who is elected, because, apart from all ideal and theoretical problems, which may not appeal to him, his material and pecuniary interests will be directly and speedily affected by the return of this or that party to power.

In Italy it is almost inevitable that the Premier of the day should merely follow the lead of the majority of deputies. Therefore, it behooves all the electors to see that the majority of deputies really represents the majority of the citizens. Until they see to that, they cannot reasonably complain.

GREEKS CELEBRATE PEACE

By special correspondent of The Christian
Science Monitor

KHARTOUM, Sudan.—The Greek community in Khartoum recently celebrated the signing of the Turkish peace treaty by a solemn "Te Deum" at the Greek Church, followed by a reception at the Greek Club. A cordial invitation to both functions was extended to and accepted by the Armenian community. Two speeches were made at the club, one by Mr. Moshos on behalf of the Greeks, and the other by Mr. Tokalian for the Armenians. The latter, who spoke in his own language, emphasized the fact that it was no longer the speech of a race of slaves but the language of an independent nation. The speaker also mentioned the community of interest of the Greeks and Armenians in Asia Minor, of his admiration for Mr. Venizelos, and the horror of the Armenian community caused by the recent attempt on his life in Paris. A future Greco-Armenian alliance was mentioned, and many assurances given by individuals of friendly cooperation in their common cause in Asia Minor.

SPAIN WITNESSES NEW LABOR FUSION

General Union of Workers and
National Federation of Labor
Unite to Fight Government's
Measures of Repression

By special correspondent of The Christian
Science Monitor

MADRID, Spain.—It was at least an unfortunate coincidence that the week after the Dato Ministry had been reconstructed, amidst many declarations of high determination and good intentions, there should have been a specially bad outbreak of syndicalist outrages at Barcelona and Valencia. The Premier himself had spoken vaguely of governmental ideas for grappling with this social question, but there is little confidence that he can really carry through any effective measures, although the circumstances are by no means so difficult as are suggested. In the matter of Barcelona the cosmopolitanism of the place is often mentioned, but it is well known that the authors of all these outrages are Spanish. Again, when Barcelona and its peculiar difficulties are so often spoken of, it must be remembered that the same sort of thing is now occurring in many other parts of Spain.

Police Force Defects

There is a general feeling that the police force everywhere needs reorganization. The police are too few in number and inferior in quality and are too badly paid to do their difficult and often dangerous work as it ought to be done. The ends of justice cannot possibly be secured at present. Judges, it is said, will not condemn, when a syndicalist merely picked by chance from a number of suspected persons is brought to trial. The system is so bad that the people are without any sort of confidence, and thus it happened recently that an assassin was set free by a criminal court because not one of a hundred persons who had witnessed this crime could be brought to give evidence against him. It is increasingly urgent, also, that something should be done to stop the free distribution of revolvers. It is known that enormous quantities of Brownings have been sold by certain firms to the syndicalists, and that they have been distributed in profusion. A Madrid syndicalist newspaper said recently that a Browning was the only personality capable of achieving a solution to some social disturbances and had become the vade mecum of the Spanish workmen.

Meanwhile, though a conference is proceeding at Huelva between representatives of the Rio Tinto Company and the syndicate of employees, no agreement is arrived at and this very serious strike continues. The general strike at Coruna has been settled, but strikes in Andalusia, Oviedo and elsewhere still continue. The Count de Bugallal is now in charge of the Ministry of the Interior and, of course, expresses the usual optimistic views. But at the very moment upon which he assumes this office comes the news that there is a fusion at last between the two great Spanish Labor organizations, the General Union of Workers and the National Federation of Labor. One of these has purely economic aims, the other is Socialist and political, and hitherto there has been some rivalry and jealousy between them.

Object of Labor Fusion

Now it is declared that the avowed object of the fusion is to fight the government on account of the latter's repressive measures. The Count de Bugallal, in discussing this fusion, pretends that he does not understand its objects, since the government was not indulging in any other form of repression than that of crime, to which surely nobody could be opposed. A Socialist Journalist, however, mentioned to him that the fusionists had the closing of workers' clubs, and deportations in their minds. The Count de Bugallal said it was untrue that there had been any deportation, not to the extent of a single Spanish workman. As it was declared that there had been deportations to Fernando Po, he could say that those who had been sent there were foreigners whose own government would not have them back in their country, so much less was Spain going to harbor them.

The Premier, Mr. Dato, is also making corrections. It was recently stated that many thousands of prisoners are held in the Catalan jails in connection with syndicalist affairs, and that is true. But it may now be said that at the time that statement was made the amazing figure of 15,000 was very definitely quoted by those who allege these things. The Premier now says that that figure is "wholly incorrect." His attention is also called to the long-delayed construction of the railway from Ferrol to Gijon, and to the fact that certain elements are making threats as to what they will do if the work is not begun at once. Mr. Dato says the government had already decided to

go on with the work and that those who threaten are politicians who wish to get credit for having forced on the construction when they had done nothing of the kind, and he added that the only thing that might prevent the government going forward would be threats of this kind!

Cabinet Reconstruction

The cabinet reconstruction and its pretensions are sharply criticized by opposition journals. The "Epoca," the chief Dattist organ, makes out that the government is now fixed and steady and, in the manner of being permanent, will now go ahead with a great social program. It says that it had been a case of postponing the necessary reconstruction till October, but, the opportunity now presenting itself, it was agreed to put an end to delay. Severe criticism is specially directed by a large section of the press against the appointment of Mr. Espada to the Ministry of Public Works in place of Mr. Ortuno, resigned, and the policy in regard to the proposed increase of the railway rates that this foretells.

Everybody remembers the impassioned speeches in the Chamber during the last session upon this subject, and the great public opposition that was shown to the scheme for acquiescing in the railway companies' new demands, the feeling being that the said companies by previous increases had had quite enough already and perhaps too much. Particularly will be remembered the circumstances of the railway strike and the strong attitude of Mr. La Cierva, condemnatory of so many politicians in high places being financially interested in the railways and other great enterprises. Mr. Ortuno was not willing to concede the demands of the railway companies, as his colleagues in the Cabinet wished him to do; Mr. Espada is willing, and it is rumored that the authority for the increase will now be given by royal decree, whereas it was a definite governmental promise to the Cortes that the question should not be settled in this way, but that Parliament should have its say.

Hostile Criticism

Naturally this turn of affairs provokes the most hostile criticism in many quarters, and the "Epoca" now comes to the defense of the government with a tale of the tremendous sufferings of Spain for want of means of transport, which the companies could not afford in existing circumstances. It says it is the same everywhere as the result of the war, and Spain is suffering with the rest. There are exclamations of dismay in Andalusia because the railway company down there has cut the passenger train services to Malaga and Granada to next to nothing, and unless the railway rates are increased as they have been in every other country, the same thing will happen in other parts of the land.

The Conservative organ goes on to say that thousands of railway wagons and dozens of locomotives cannot be produced immediately by royal decree, and it is time this question was settled, nine months having already been wasted in discussing it. The answer of the critics is, of course, that settlement in this case obviously means merely conceding to the railway companies all that they ask for, and that it is monstrous that the constructive government should begin its new term by such a glaring defiance of public opinion for the benefit of its funds.

AUSTRALIAN WOMEN PRESS FOR REFORMS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Australasian News Office

PERTH, Western Australia.—A total of 26 organizations having representation on the National Council of Women has enlisted the sympathetic consideration of the Premier of Western Australia, Mr. Mitchell, for matters vitally affecting the welfare of women and children. In anticipation of the possibility of the basic wage being fixed by law, the council asked that the following rule should apply, namely, that after the wages covering the cost of living for a man, his wife, and either two or three children, had been given, the further payment for each additional child should, subject to proper provisions to be defined in the act, be paid to the mother, as it was obviously for the children alone, and was not part of the father's earnings.

The Premier was also asked to bring in an act on the same lines as one passed in New South Wales in 1916, and known as the Family Maintenance and Custody of Children Act. It prevents a wife and children from being left destitute by the husband or father in his will, for it allows the court in such a case to make proper provision for them out of his estate. A third question, relating to the right of full citizenship of women, more especially with a view to their sitting on juries where women and children are concerned, was brought under the Premier's notice, and he gave his attention. The Premier added that when the measure was drafted it would be sent to the National Council of Women for consideration.

ALBERT STEIGER COMPANY ANNOUNCES THE OPENING OF OUR NEW MEN'S SHOP

Another Specialty Shop devoted to Men's and Young Men's Furnishings of the same high character and quality that characterizes Steiger merchandise. Every article has been selected with the most painstaking consideration for exacting details. Patterns, fabrics and workmanship reflect a character and quality worthy of men who always consider good taste a first requirement in dress. Competent salespersons, modern fixtures and complete and attractive assortments combine to make shopping here convenient and satisfactory.

MODERATES CARRY THE DAY IN FRANCE

Center of Revolutionary Move-
ment Was One Time Among
Railwaymen but They Have
Now Become Most Prudent

By special correspondent of The Christian
Science Monitor

PARIS, France.—In view of the revolutionary signs that have manifested themselves in many countries of the world, it is of particular interest to notice that in France the forces of law and order have definitely gained the upper hand. The real center of the revolutionary movement was in the trade union of the railwaymen. The strike of May last brought the movement to a head. The railwaymen were beaten and now they have held their first congress since that event and have demonstrated their desire to profit by the lesson. From being the most extreme of all the working class organizations they have become one of the soundest and most prudent.

At the congress the principal debate was precisely upon the responsibilities of the strike. The strike, it will be remembered, was not a mere matter of wages, but was political in character—that is to say revolutionary, for if trade unions seek by the strike weapon, by direct action, to set up a sort of rival body to the existing government, to obtain nationalization of the railways, to decide what shall be the attitude of France on foreign affairs, then it is hardly possible to regard such strikes as purely professional. The extremists wished to profit by the occasion. They seized the reins of power and precipitated the railwaymen into a strike which only a minority wished, and they endeavored to extend it to other Labor corporations.

Moderates Carry the Day

At the congress the chief point to note was the reelection of Mr. Bidegaray as secretary. He was displaced just before the May strike by the extremists. His triumphal return indicates that the moderate men have now carried the day and the wilder spirits are discredited. The two parties during the course of the long discussions exchanged the most violent reproaches. Indeed, they insulted each other in unmeasured terms. The extremists complained of having been abandoned in the middle of the fight and accused the moderates of having deliberately wrecked the strike. The moderates declared that the advanced elements rushed the workers into the presence of a fait accompli, behaved recklessly with ulterior motives, inspired by doctrinal designs. With regard to the methods adopted by the advanced party, it was asserted that the failure would not have come about had there been an initial understanding with the General Confederation of Labor. Both the object and the tactics of the strike may be taken to be condemned.

The text of the motion adopted does not, it is true, formally condemn the May strike, but it is so understood by all who are connected with the Labor movement. It disavows the extremists and it puts in power again the moderates. The essential point is that by a large majority the railwaymen, who had been represented as ready for any revolutionary adventure, have become soberer. Their defeat has recalled them to every-day realities, and they are on guard against the facile eloquence of agitators.

Third International Vetoed

More interesting than the actual vote perhaps is the atmosphere in which these debates took place. The opposition between the majority and the minority revealed itself so clearly. Indeed it seems difficult to avoid sooner or later an actual scission. In fact the railwaymen's congress decided the question which comes up again and again in France, the question whether the working-class organizations shall or shall not adhere to the Third International of Moscow. The response is in the negative. The railwaymen have declared against the Third International. Indeed they have in some sense declared against Socialism, as well as against Bolshevism. They desire to keep their Syndicate or trade union entirely independent of the politicians and of the Socialist Party. The question which was really posed was whether Syndicalism means Socialism, whether the working-class organizations shall be subordinated to the political organiza-

tions, which are more and more adopting a revolutionary attitude, or whether they should place themselves upon a purely professional platform. Now the conditions proposed by Nicholas Lenine for the admission of the French Socialist Party into the Third International are certainly not tactful, and could only have the effect of causing the Syndicates to revolt against these pretensions of controlling them from the Russian capital. Already Léon Jouhaux, the secretary of the General Confederation of Labor, had declared that he would take his instructions from no foreign government, and the members of the confederation had heartily approved this declaration.

Minority Still Active

The railroad men could hardly be expected to submit tamely to Moscow and to be forced into revolution. The Communists of Russia call the Syndicalists "yellow." They demand that the French Socialists shall create Communist groups in the trade unions and in the confederation itself, to fight against the "traitors" who are now the chiefs of the confederation. Here is a challenge which might well be expected to have exactly the opposite result from that sought. In the first place the trade unions will not be dictated to by the Socialist Party, and in the second place they will not be dictated to by Mr. Lenine.

Thus the fight between the section which espoused the cause of Bolshevism and the section which repudiated such interference was open and frank. On the whole the result is that not only do the railway men separate themselves from Moscow but also from the French Socialist Party. In some countries Socialism and Syndicalism have come to mean very much the same thing. They have both come to mean Revolution. But in France, although at one moment it seemed that the two forces must coalesce, they are now more distinct than they have been for some time.

While, therefore, it is possible to proclaim the defeat of the revolutionary elements among the railway men, some reservation must nevertheless be made; for it is certain that if there is no rupture the minority will work hard once more to secure control. So far as can be ascertained at this moment, the Bolshevik element—one may employ the term not by way of mere abuse but in a strict and literal sense—in the Socialist Party constitutes a majority, and Marcel Cachin who has placed himself at the head of the party of the Third International may secure a victory. At the same time there still exists among the railway men and in all the great working class organizations a formidable minority which is exceedingly active, and which in spite of the present reverse seeks to drag the militants and those who are passive rather than militant in the direction of revolution. There still exists a danger, but yet the Congress of railroad men shows quite clearly that at present the Moderates have won and the Extremists no longer control the organization.

BUYERS OFFER LOW PRICE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Australasian News Office

WELLINGTON, New Zealand.—In New Zealand ports 2d. per pound is being quoted for prime mutton by British buyers. The producer naturally objects to accepting such a price, in view of the high retail price of meat in Europe, but he may not be able to help himself. The trouble, as indicated in earlier messages, is that many millions of pieces of frozen mutton and lamb, bought by the British Government under war contracts, are held in the cold stores here and in England, with the result that the market is depressed as far as the new meat is concerned. The British Government, which still controls most of the available refrigerated shipping, has promised that it will not insist upon lifting all its purchased meat before providing shipping space for new meat. This probably means that the British Government must quit some of the meat at a loss, since it will have to be sold in competition with the new lamb and mutton. But the New Zealand producer thinks it only just that this loss should be accepted, in view of the fact that for five years Britain has received the Dominion's exportable surplus of meat at prices substantially below the prices ruling in the open market.

ITALY TO ENTER TWO BALLOONS

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—Italy will have two entries in the international balloon race to start from Birmingham, Alabama, on Saturday. One will be in charge of Major Valle, who won the last international race at Antwerp. The balloons are described as netless and the envelope can work as a parachute.

SCOTLAND ACTIVE FOR "NO-LICENSE"

Open-Air Meetings Have Been
a Feature of the Campaign
—"Trade" Confuses the Issue

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

GLASGOW, Scotland.—The time is drawing rapidly near when the elections in Scotland will record their decisions in the local veto question. There is tremendous activity on both sides and meetings of all kinds are being held to advocate the views of the "wets" and "drys," as they are sometimes being designated. Open-air meetings have been a feature of the campaign of recent weeks; and the informality of these and the unrestricted permission to question the speakers tend to show how great is the interest in the subject amongst the working classes, who will not in many cases be beguiled into indoor meeting places, no matter how famous or infamous the speakers! Open-air demonstrations and processions are being held all over the country by the no-license supporters. The children's ones are most effective. The "drys" still await eagerly a procession or similar demonstration from the other side, but none seems forthcoming!

Anti-Prohibition Posters

The posters and advertisements of the "Trade" grow in size and in amazing misrepresentations weekly. They cannot get away from the word "Prohibition" in these, and they make the wildest statements as to what prohibition would mean, quite ignoring the fact that that is not the issue at present before the people. Here is an example of their advertisements:

Prohibition.
Reduces revenue.
Opens shebeens.
Heralds new tyranny.
Imposes heavier taxes.
Blocks social reform.
Impedes reconstruction.
Turns thousands idle.
Induces the drug habit.
Obstructs free progress.
Numbers countless evils.
It is a marvelous acrostic, but one would like something on local option instead.

The Anti-Prohibition Campaign Council recently sent a challenge, as they called it, to Colonel Kyle, secretary of the National Citizens Council, to meet them in debates in about half-a-dozen of the largest centers in Scotland. The subject of the debate was to be prohibition. Colonel Kyle replied that the "raison d'être" of the Citizens Council is to operate the local option provisions of the Scottish Temperance Act—a totally different thing from the prohibition of the sale, manufacture and use of alcoholic beverages. He pointed out that the subject suggested for debate has no practical application to this time, having no direct bearing upon the issue to be decided by the electors this year. Colonel Kyle stated that he would willingly agree to the conditions if the Anti-Prohibition Campaign Council were prepared to make the subject "Should Scotland Vote No-License."

Proposal Refused

This proposal has been refused in a wordy letter winding up by saying that if the Citizens Council cannot see their way to accept the original invitation it would be folly for them (the Anti-Prohibition Campaign Council) to waste their time and the patience of the intelligent citizens discussing incidentals and camouflaged issues!

In all parts of Scotland the requisition for a poll has been largely signed, and it has been interesting and even exciting to watch the press for news of how things are going. The period is just nearly gone, and the results are gratifying. In Glasgow all the 37 wards have the requisition in. Many places have been a surprise to the "Trade." Campbelltown, in Argyllshire, whose sole industry is distilleries, has sent a requisition signed by 50 per cent of the electors, and the largest numbers are usually from the working-class wards and communities.

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SATURDAY—LAST DAY

FOREIGN POLICY OF
TZECHO-SLOVAKIANS

Dr. Benes Declares Peace and Order at Home Are Conditioned by Security Abroad—Peace With Hungary Desired

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PRAGUE, Tzecho-Slovakia—Speaking before the permanent Parliamentary Committee, Dr. Edward Benes, Minister of Foreign Affairs, explained the foreign policy of Tzecho-Slovakia, and stated that the recently concluded entente between Tzecho-Slovakia, Jugo-Slavia and Rumania would have a considerable influence on the political evolution of those three states. He declared that the entente would be a decisive factor in the policy of central Europe, and would exercise a great deal of influence on European policy in general.

Elucidating the leading ideas of Tzecho-Slovak policy, Dr. Benes said: "Peace and order at home are conditioned by security abroad, and represent the sole means for resuming economic relations with neighboring countries as soon as possible. Moral decay, economic misery and social anarchy can only be abolished by restoring economic relations. We desire peace with Hungary. The arrangements concluded in this respect at the peace of Trianon aim at insuring peace throughout central Europe and obviating any surprise move on the part of Hungary. The war has brought about no changes in Magyar policy, which is directed by the same people, following the same oriental and romantic principles."

Magyar Problems

"The Magyars are faced by very serious social problems. The state employees consist largely of officers who, having lost their positions as the result of the catastrophe to the Hungarian State, are now the most fanatical partisans of the former régime and the principles of imperialism. The Magyars must be helped out of their present plight. The Tzechs have agreed with their neighbors to point out to Hungary that she must change all her traditional ideas, her social structure and her political methods, if a situation is to be created which will enable Hungary to live on good terms with her neighbors."

Dr. Benes then stated that the little entente was directed against any idea of restoring the former Austrian monarchy or creating a Danubian federation. It was necessary, he affirmed, to draw together those elements which are best adapted to be drawn together, and that Europe should be given a guarantee that the states concerned were in a position to maintain political order and to establish between themselves economic relations calculated to enhance a general consolidation throughout Europe.

New Economic System

This entente represented the first step toward the formation of a new political and economic system in central Europe, uniting the various states in political and economic respects by treaties of short duration. These could be renewed and adapted according to the changes in the international situation and the political and social structures of the various states concerned. "This alliance," Dr. Benes said, "will be a lasting one because it not only appeals to our sympathies, but is also in our vital interests. It is open to any other state who wishes to join it in the future."

Dr. Benes then spoke of the difficult character of the present situation in Europe, which for a long time to come would be determined by the existence of three large political groupings, namely the Allies, the Germans and the Russians. It might be assumed, he stated, that in spite of all political difficulties the union of the western allies would continue in the future, and it was the earnest wish of Tzecho-Slovakia that this should be so. It was, he believed, in the interests of European consolidation that those who had created the present state of affairs might have sufficient material and moral authority to be able to accomplish the work of peace in the true sense of the word.

Russia and Germany

The German group, he stated, was attentively following the course of European events so as to be able to intervene with its full weight in the international situation at the favorable moment. Russia and all the eastern states, where anarchy prevailed, would continue for a long time to come to exert an influence on the European situation. It would be unwise to ignore the fact that anarchy in the east would last for a long time. Long and serious conflicts between Poland and Russia could be foreseen. There would be, he said, repeated attempts in the future to bring about an entente between Russia and Germany.

"We must therefore, be prepared," Dr. Benes continued, "for all eventualities, and that is why the endeavor of our foreign policy has been to obtain definite frontiers, so as to remove the possibility of all conflicts, to undertake internal consolidation, and to trace the outlines of the foreign policy of our state. We are neighbors of Russia and Germany, countries which are in a state of disorder and instability. We are in direct contact with the Allies, and it is our duty toward them to save central Europe from the confusion prevailing in Poland and Russia. We must endeavor to create a common sphere of political tendencies and interests with Rumania and Jugo-Slavia. The object of our alliance is to defend our common interests and needs, and we are convinced that these endeavors tend to the consolidation of Europe, to the

establishment of peace and to the abolition of economic and political difficulties.

Consolidation in Center

"These three states with their 45,000,000 inhabitants represent a considerable political and economic force. It has always been in the interests of the entente for central Europe to be consolidated, and all the negotiations which have taken place at Belgrade and Bucharest are entirely consistent with this policy. It is satisfactory to Italy because the object of this action in common is to render impossible any restoration of Austria-Hungary. An important factor in this alliance from the point of view of the entente is the circumstance that the discussions in connection with it do not infringe the scope of the peace treaties. We may, therefore, emphasize the unity of the Tzecho-Slovak, Jugo-Slav and Rumanian entente with the Allies."

Dr. Benes then touched upon the agreement of the three states in question as regards the complicated points at issue arising from the Russo-Polish conflict. Whatever might be the future of Russia, he said, the little entente had decided to preserve an attitude of neutrality on those questions. Everything had to be done to inaugurate economic relations in Russia as soon as possible, and he believed that Tzecho-Slovakia could lay a basis for a truly amicable policy toward Russia in the future. Their attitude toward Germany was clearly to demand a correct and loyal observance of the peace treaties. As regards Poland, their relations would be friendly, and it was their very sincere desire that Poland might conclude a peace with Russia which would obviate all future conflicts.

A Settled Peace

"A settled peace will be impossible in Europe," Dr. Benes remarked, "as long as the relations between Poland and Russia are not friendly. In the course of our negotiations we have definitely decided what our attitude toward Austria is to be. We desire friendly relations with her, and we are willing to facilitate her existence on terms which are not prejudicial to our interests. Steps have recently been taken to conclude commercial treaties between the three states and Austria."

Dr. Benes next announced the forthcoming publication of the terms of a political alliance with Jugo-Slavia, the main object of which was to guarantee the carrying out in full of the Peace Treaty with Hungary. The alliance was of a purely defensive character, he said, and it had been communicated to the League of Nations and to the Allies. The two countries concerned would act in common in a large number of political questions, and their alliance would be a genuine union which would also receive, he believed, a friendly welcome at Bucharest.

More recent negotiations with Rumania had led to an agreement on the same questions as with Jugo-Slavia, namely, an agreement as to the application of the Treaty of Trianon, and defensive action, should the integrity of the two states be threatened in any manner. Complete agreement had also been reached in Balkan questions, and in questions affecting economic relations and frontier problems. Rumania and Carpathian Ruthenia would use the railway line between Marmaros Sziget and Galicia, while the establishment of customs zones would facilitate economic relations in that region both with Rumania and Jugo-Slavia.

General Politics

In questions of general politics there had also been complete agreement. Dr. Benes showed how these results were obtained owing to the unity of Tzecho-Slovakia's foreign policy, which was guided by a desire for peace and a consolidation of central Europe. All causes for conflicts, he stated, had been methodically removed, with the effect of supplying central Europe with a policy of friendship insuring peace to Tzecho-Slovakia and her allies. "We are persuaded," he said, "that this is the sole policy possible under present conditions. The only method to solve the problem of Bolshevism is to create an atmosphere of peace and to devote ourselves to pacific efforts, to economic and social reform. It is for all these reasons that for two years we have advocated a policy of non-intervention in Russia, and hence also our neutrality in the Russo-Polish conflict."

Dr. Benes also stated that he had always been kept officially informed of negotiations between France and Hungary, and he protested emphatically against the rumors of a Franco-Magyar political agreement, the object of which was to disturb the good relations between Tzecho-Slovakia and France. He also denied that the Allies had brought any pressure to bear on the Tzecho-Slovakian Government to bring about its intervention in the Russo-Polish conflict.

In conclusion, Dr. Benes said that Tzecho-Slovak policy was a policy of internal and external consolidation, and of European peace. It was prompted by a knowledge that the Tzecho-Slovak State was to be faced by important social problems, the solution of which was demanded by the spirit of the age. The statements and explanations made by Dr. Benes in his speech met with the unanimous approval of the Tzecho-Slovak members of the parliamentary commission.

CARE OF ANTIQUES IN PALESTINE

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

JERUSALEM, Palestine—An archaeological department has been created which will be responsible for the preservation of all antiquities. The High Commissioner has appealed to all the archaeological societies of Palestine to report to the administrator of this new department everything of interest in connection with Palestinian archaeology. Delegates from all these learned societies will be attached to this service.

SALE OF PHOSPHATE BEDS IS CRITICIZED

Payment by Mandatories to English Concern for Its Rights in Former German Island of Nauru Thought Excessive

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australasian News Office

AUCKLAND, New Zealand—The disposal of the phosphate wealth on the island of Nauru in the western Pacific, which was a German possession before the war, has been the subject of much comment in New Zealand, and a section of the press is critical.

The position is briefly this. Before the war the Pacific Phosphate Company, an English concern, established itself in Ocean Island, another phosphate island in the western Pacific, and extended its operations to Nauru. Much has been written of German commercial penetration in the British Empire, but here was a case where English enterprise bought and developed a very valuable concession in German territory.

The huge phosphate deposits on these islands are of immense value as

the basis of manures, and farmers in Australia and New Zealand are calling out for the product. Nauru fell to the British in the war, and when its disposal came up for consideration at Paris there were conflicting interests to be reconciled. Mr. Hughes, Prime Minister of Australia, put in a claim, both because Australia wanted manure and because the island came within the geographical orbit of his country.

Share Claimed

Mr. Massey, Prime Minister of New Zealand, claimed a share of the deposits for New Zealand. In the end it was decided that Great Britain, Australia and New Zealand should have a joint mandate under the League of Nations Covenant, and that they should share in the expense of buying out the company and administering the island, and cut up the phosphates exports between them.

Considering the magnitude of the deal, little information has been vouchsafed the public in New Zealand and Australia. It is now known that the company is to get £3,500,000 for its rights, and New Zealand's share, £660,000, has actually been paid. Yet it does not seem clear whether this includes Ocean Island as well. The business is being criticized on general grounds. One is that the payment is excessive. It is believed that the former purchasers of the German rights

in Nauru have made an enormous profit. There is also doubt whether the transaction is in line with the spirit of the League of Nations Covenant.

The natives contend that the Germans robbed them of their rights over the deposits, and that therefore the English purchasers of these rights had no title. The Germans paid them only one halfpenny a ton royalty on the phosphates. The native chiefs of Nauru recently sent a petition to King George reciting their grievances, and to this statement missionaries of all denominations subscribed.

Safeguards Questioned

In Article 22 of the Covenant it is laid down that territories governed by mandates shall be administered on the basis that the well-being of the peoples of these territories shall be "a sacred trust of civilization," and that as regards certain territories the mandates shall secure equal opportunities for the trade and commerce of other members of the League. But it is expressly stated in another part of Article 22 that certain of the Pacific Islands can be best administered "under the laws of the mandatory as integral portions of its territory," with safeguards in the interests of the natives. Critics wonder whether, under the circumstances, these safeguards will be sufficient, and whether it is not a violation of the spirit of the Covenant that Britain and Aus-

tralia should monopolize the phosphates.

Two of the leading Liberal newspapers of New Zealand, The Auckland Star and The Lyttelton Times (Christchurch), have commented severely on the whole business. Writing on the debate in the House of Commons on the Nauru Bill and the comments of the English press, the Star sides with English critics of the deal, and pleads for an unselfish and enlightened attitude.

PLAN TO STABILIZE RENTS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

LONDON, Ontario — Exclusive of whatever provincial action may be taken in the matter of control of rentals, the City Council of London proposes to establish a fair rent court in this city and base rentals on assessment, with the privilege of appeal for both the assessed and the tenant. A fair rent committee is now checking up individual cases of alleged profiteering in rentals and it is likely that in future excessive raising of rents will be prevented by the simple expedient of raising the city's taxable assessment to correspond. There is a double advantage in this plan, it is pointed out, in that it will stabilize rents and will tend to increase the assessment on city property, an item about which the general complaint for years has been that it is too low, making the tax rate excessively high.

ONTARIO SEEKING
FARM LABORERS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

TORONTO, Ontario—Greater care than ever is to be taken in the selection of immigrants to Ontario. The Drury Government is strongly of the opinion that no effort should be spared in endeavoring to secure an adequate number of agricultural laborers for the Province, but the government in encouraging this sort of immigration is going to see that its agents in European countries closely question any men before assisting them to Canada.

The Hon. Manning Doherty, Minister of Agriculture for Ontario, has gone to London, England, where he will take up the problem of securing sufficient young girls to come to Canada to work as domestic servants. A scheme is now in the course of preparation whereby householders needing a domestic servant will be assisted by the Ontario Department of Agriculture. The householder will be required to deposit the sum of \$100 with the department to pay the transportation of the girl from England. This amount may be deducted in installments from the girl after she has entered the employ of the householder. The department undertakes to keep a watchful eye on the girls to see that they are well treated by their new employers.

IF you'll only stop to consider the things you know, act only upon sound judgment, you will buy clothes wisely this fall.



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The HOUSE of KUPPENHEIMER

THE HOUSEHOLD PAGE

Swedish Furniture

The secret of the harmony and rightness which attracts us in the interiors of bygone times is to be found in the dependence on architecture and relation to it which they manifest.

The younger generation of Swedish architects have energetically attacked the problem, and are endeavoring to bring about a collaboration between the manufacturers of furniture and themselves, as well as between themselves and the great handicraft movement that has always been so flourishing in that country. The results already achieved are very promising, and warrant the hope that the homogeneity of the old buildings with their contents will be renewed in the coming age.

When investigating the furniture of a people, we have to look for the influences of climate, natural environments and natural characteristics. The cold and dark winters in Sweden necessitate warm, cosy houses and brightness within. Rooms must not be too small and too low, as one has to spend much time indoors; on the other hand, they must not be too large and too high, owing to the necessity of retaining the heat. The conditions have brought about the pleasing sense of proportion which is characteristic of Swedish homes, and the desire for sufficient space to move about in has prevented any tendency to overcrowd a room with furniture, as well as leaving the center of the room quite empty. So much for climate.

As for the influence of natural environment, we have to recognize that Swedish soil produces more soft than hard woods, and this fact has not only determined the special shapes adopted, but has also, in the interest of mere preservation, necessitated the painting of objects, a treatment that greatly enhances their brightness. The influence of national characteristics is exhibited in a certain generosity, gaiety and simplicity conspicuous in Swedish furniture.

In the open-air museum of Skansen, we have ample opportunity to study the oldest forms of furniture in their own surroundings, many of which are in use even at the present day. These forms of furniture are fixtures. Benches run round the wall, sometimes cased, having lifting seats, this providing a receptacle. Chairs in the earlier days were rare, and regarded with a kind of solemn reverence, reserved as a seat of honor, as the names "bride-stool," "high-seat," "justice's chair" indicate. The earliest form is the "block-chair," consisting of a hollowed-out, short tree-trunk. The prototype of the block-chair was known in ancient times, and has, for example, been often found in Egyptian caves.

The three-legged chair with a back and a circular seat is a special product of the province of Blekinge. The Söndra chairs are often provided with seats of straw-rope, plaited or twisted together. Peculiar hybrid forms of chair and bench are the chair-table and the turn-over bench, the back of which is attached to two side-posts or legs, and can thus be let down on either long side.

The table was originally nothing but a wide board without legs which when it was to be used, was laid across a couple of large blocks of wood, and afterward hung up on the wall by means of iron rings.

The earliest kind of sleeping-places were built into the wall, and provided with shutters. Later, and even today, we find tiers of benches, like ship bunks, provided with curtains; but four-post beds are infrequent. Another development is the sofa bed, which is worked on the lines of the tables with draw-tops. The foot end of the bed can be pushed towards the top end, the deep recess is filled with the folded bedding, and when shut up, assumes the shape of a sofa.

The chests for keeping linen, clothes, and personal belongings are a great feature, the decoration of which became a work of love for the peasant, and extended itself to the large cupboards which came in use later. In the seventeenth century smaller chests and cupboards were placed on feet, and developed later into the chest of drawers. Most of this furniture is brilliantly painted with designs which are both direct and simple.

Until the middle of the seventeenth century Gothic influence was prevalent, but the introduction of Italian Renaissance in the architecture of the country affected the forms of furniture also, while the detail of the ornament remained Gothic. A century later the Baroque architecture, becoming fashionable, likewise influenced the furniture. The Swedish Rococo furniture resembles in its early stage the English Queen Anne style, and only developed later into a simpler version of Louis Quinze. But it was the style only, modified by national characteristics, that prevailed; the treatment was different.

Birch, pine, and beechwood being the main material of Sweden, the art of fine cabinet-making, as we find it for example in England, where harder woods and foreign material are obtainable, was not developed in Sweden. But instead we find an intimate sense of familiarity with the material, and a boldness and freedom in the execution of ornaments, which give this furniture an exclusively Swedish stamp. More over all furniture at this period was painted white and some of the ornaments gilded. This coating with white or cream has become an art in itself, called lacquering by the Swedish people, since a surface like lacquer is obtained.

This same coating was also applied to the so-called Gustavian furniture, corresponding to that of the English Adam period, and has been used since Gustave III, after returning from Italy in 1754, revolutionized Swedish architecture by the introduction of the Grecian element, and again this change was reflected in furniture. A peculiar

Swedish addition to this style lay in the usage of carved shocks of wheat and bunches of grapes for ornament.

The Gustavian period was followed by a style akin to the English Sheraton and the French Empire style, and with it the use of French polish was introduced.

In white are also smart. Of sports stockings there is a vast array of checks and stripes and plaids which "pick up" the colors of practically any of the checked or striped tweed skirts which we may wear on the moors or the golf course with our strongly brogue shoes.



KATHLEEN HALL-MORPHE



Two charming blouse designs

Fall Work in the Flower Garden

October is the best month for the fall work in the flower garden, and it is the proper time to gather in the flowers and lift the bulbs and roots

the branches of the petunia and set in a big pot. Leave it out of doors the first few days and keep it rather wet. Bring it in the house and it will begin to blossom about Thanksgiving time. Sweet alyssum will blossom the entire winter.

Where plants are to be slipped, always take from the sturdiest plants and make the cuttings where the stems are woody. If the cuttings are too green and full of sap, they are apt to wither before the roots have a chance to sprout. Planting the slips in sand is the quickest method of starting the cuttings to grow. To do this, fill a shallow box or pan full of sand and moisten thoroughly. Place the cuttings in the sand about one and a half inches deep and two inches apart each way. Make the sand firm around each one. Protect the slips from the sun by laying a piece of paper over them the first few days. Delicate slips should have a piece of glass placed over them until they are well rooted. After the slips are nicely rooted, transplant in pots or boxes. Geraniums, verbenas, heliotropes, begonias, salvia and fuchsias are among outdoor flowers that can be slipped and started in this way. Plants in flower boxes and hanging basket can be slipped also.

Some Suggestions for Planting—One thing must be guarded against in transplanting flowers and slips and that is not to have the soil too rich, for if it is too rich there will be more foliage than blossoms. Thrifty plants and slips will thrive well in just good rich garden soil. Some, however, prefer a certain proportion of leaf mold, sand and a fertilizer. To do this take two parts of light loam, one part well rotted fertilizer, one part sandy soil and one half part charcoal. Save the smallest pieces of charcoal from wood fires and pound until fine before mixing it with the other parts.

To plant, first place a few pebbles or broken bits of crockery in the bottom of each pot before putting in the dirt. If a window box is used, the entire bottom of the box must be covered with bits of broken crockery. Fill in a little dirt, then hold the plant or slip in the hand in the pot and fill in the dirt, pressing it well around the plant. Give it a little water and do not set in the sun for a few days. This will give it a chance to get a start before placing in a sunny window.

Pretty Window Boxes—A rustic window box makes a very pleasing window box in almost any room in the house. Take the desired size box and cover the outside with bark. To avoid having the bark curl and spoil the beauty of the box, take a slice of the wood with the bark and nail it on the box with slender nails, sinking them well into the bark so they will not show. Clinch the nails on the other side of the box to help hold the bark firmly in place.

How to Fill It—Take sturdy geranium plants from the garden and place them in the center of the box after putting in a layer of broken bits of crockery and then a layer of dirt. Trim back the geraniums slightly. Along the edge of the box, not too close, set in slips of other plants or some of the smaller plants as fillers. After the late frost, brush away the leaves from the nasturtium beds and hunt for the little plants that have sprung from the seeds that have dropped from time to time. Place these along the edge of the box for trailers. Your box will be a thing of beauty as well as a work of art, and the cost will be only as much time as you care to spend on it. Ferneries can be filled in the same way.

A Compost Heap—While doing the fall work in the garden one can very easily start a compost heap that will come in very handy later on for use in the garden and for repotting plants. The bits of turf dug out from shrubs along the edges of flower beds and walks should be placed in some out-of-the-way corner along with the leaves that are raked together. Add to this pile as much rotted fertilizer as there is soil. If the soil and fertilizer are dry, take the hose and wet the pile down so as to start decay. If this rot will during the winter, it will furnish a fine rich soil for the flower beds and repotting the plants in the spring.

Lay in Some Potting Soil—It is always well to lay in a supply of potting soil to use during the winter months

as one very often will need to re-pot a plant. Mix together a bushel of good garden soil, one-half bushel of fertilizer, and one-half bushel of clean sand. This mixture is suitable for most house plants.

Winter Protection—During the winter months many hardy shrubs and plants need some protection against the cold and frosts. The best way to do this is to rake leaves together and pack them firmly about the roots and cover these with boards so they cannot blow away.

Caring for flowering plants and shrubs is a real labor of love and one is fully rewarded for the bit of extra work it takes in the spring, by setting bigger and earlier blossoms.

Hunt For and Save Some Flower Seeds—It is great fun to browse and hunt among the flowers for seeds. It is really surprising what we will find and, if they are saved, we will not only have enough for ourselves but also some to give to friends. One woman, who is a great lover of flowers, always does this and she has many flowers to her credit in almost every state in the Union as a result of her saving and giving away flower seeds. Out of her loving thought others have done likewise.

Bright Colors and Again Bright Colors

Bright colors and again bright colors, such seems to be the popular demand at the present time, whether such large matters as carpets, curtains and furniture are in question, or merely the minor accessories which, small as they are, often spell either success or failure to a scheme of decoration.

A few years ago the gayer hues were used with caution and only allowed to appear in small quantities, one at a time as it were, or at most two at a time. Nowadays, however, the most brilliant greens, yellows, reds, blues and purples flourish side by side, all on the very best terms with one another, and undoubtedly our dwellings are the gainers by the fact. In the past, textiles apart, the chief medium, if one may use the term, by which bright colors have been introduced into our houses, has been pottery and china; painted wooden articles were a comparative rarity, but now furniture appears decked out in all the colors of the rainbow. Various accessories, too, such as dressing table sets, which formerly were always made of china or metal, are now fashioned of wood and are as gay, if not gayer, than any of their predecessors. Such things are thoroughly practical as well as ornamental, and when, as in the case of the "Walberswick" products, the colors are of such a nature as allows the whole thing to be polished afterwards without damage to the paint, durability is insured. Patterns painted in bright hues on a "self" colored ground, or upon the wood itself, may be made use of for the adornment of all manner of different things, and the brighter and more daring the coloring the better the effect, provided, of course, that there is discrimination and artistic sense at the back of it all. Table sets have been mentioned in this connection, and to the list may be added writing sets, trays, boxes of many kinds, and even the little mats which have replaced the cloths upon our dinner tables. Peasant work, such as that found in Russia and Hungary may furnish ideas for the adornment of things, and so may the pottery of other countries, but there is really no end to the sources from which the enterprising may draw their ideas.

Sweet Pickled Eggplant

Pare and cut in strips or small blocks large firm eggplant; boil it in salted water 5 minutes, then set to drain. Add to 1 pint of vinegar, 1 thinly sliced lemon, 1 tablespoon of thinly sliced green ginger, 1 tablespoon of cloves, and 4 sticks of cinnamon broken into short lengths. Add 2 pounds of sugar and, when it is melted, add the eggplant. Cook gently, stirring often, until the sirup is thick and the eggplant looks transparent at the edges. Put in an earthen jar or pot and do not cover until thoroughly cold. Let stand a week before using.

The Versatile Jumper

Notwithstanding the many prophecies made to the contrary the jumper is still with us, and its wide popularity, instead of waning, seems more than ever an established fact. For the jumper is a garment of many moods and much discrimination and here lies the secret of its long established success. When it was our wont to be long and slender, the jumper hung down straight and long with no suggestion of a waist line; then, when the latest thing was a flare on the hips the jumper became shorter, effected a waist line or sash, and accomplished its flare with contrivances of pockets and frills and shaped basques.

It has met our needs in every conceivable material from thick knitted wool and jersey for sports-wear to the daintiest confections of lace and nylon for the evening, in fact quite a history might be written of its many versatility, but our concern at the moment is its mode of expression in the present and the immediate future. To achieve the long-waisted effect now in vogue it wrinkles itself up about two inches below the natural waist line and calls itself a casquin.

These casquins are more tight fitting than the ordinary jumper, and it is necessary for them to open up one side almost as far as the armhole, as well as the ordinary neck opening, in order to be able to get into them comfortably and they can then fasten with buttons and loops at one side, giving a kind of wide sash effect. Chamoisee or velvetene would be suitable materials in which to carry out this type of design; it could be made into a high or low neck, but if a high collar is chosen it must be made to unfasten quite half way down the front of the bodice in order to make an opening large enough for the head to slip through.

The cross-over blouse, though not strictly speaking a jumper, inasmuch as we do not enter it through a hole at the neck, might certainly be called its first cousin. The front cross-over and become long sash ends, one of which passes through a slot in the under arm seam on the opposite side; crossing again at the back they tie at one side of the front. The crossing of the fronts gives a very graceful line and the winding round of the sash is an excellent way of obtaining a long-waisted effect. This sort of blouse would need a thin material such as crepe de Chine or nylon and would look well carried out in a patterned material worn with a plain skirt.

Materials with rather large patterns, widely spaced, are attractive for jumpers, and some of these are made up with motifs of metal threads and bright colored silk on a dull background of thin material, such as silver and cerise on ink-blue, or copper, and jade on mole-color. A jumper of these materials would make a charming home dinner gown, worn with a skirt of the same color without the pattern, and which could be either pleated or plain. Some of the new trimmings will be found most useful for making up into jumpers; there is a silk plush ribbon to be had which closely resembles beaver fur, so long is its pile. It can be obtained in all sorts of colors, and would look especially well used for bands or borders on a thin material such as nylon or georgette. A woolen edition of "baby lamb" in ribbon width could also be used in the same way.

that must be dug up and stored away before cold weather sets in. It is also an ideal time to plant bulbs for spring blooming, dividing, and planting shrubs. Perennial roots should also be dug at this time. Trees can also be set out.

Do not leave the plants, bulbs, or roots in their beds until forced by cold weather to dig them and hurry them to the cellar before they have been properly cared for. If there is any danger of freezing before one can give them the proper care, protect them by covering with straw and a blanket or rug over this.

How to Lift Roots and Bulbs—Choose a sunny day for this sort of work, and right after the first light frost has nipped the tops of the plants. Dig up such roots as the dahlia, gladiolus, canna, and caladium carefully with a spading fork. Do not shake or break off any of the dirt clinging to the roots, often many of the larger as well as small roots are broken off in such a way as to injure them.

Spread the roots out in a warm sunny place to dry. When they are thoroughly dry, the earth will then fall away and without any danger of hurting even the smallest of any of the roots. They will dry out much faster if the roots are placed on boards to dry instead of the ground. During the drying process, the roots must be protected at night from the dampness and all danger of frost. They can be covered carefully for the night or taken into a shed and carried out again the next day.

How to Store—The stalks should not be broken or cut off until they are dry enough so they can be easily broken off with the hand. If this is done before they are thoroughly dry there is apt to be more or less bleeding, which is often the cause of decay setting in, and this must be guarded against or the bulbs will not keep.

Dahlia bulbs must not be kept where there is a great deal of dampness for it will cause decay to set in. They keep best if hung or placed in racks hung close to the ceiling in a cellar. Here they can have a free circulation of air among their roots, which is quite necessary. They can also be packed in a box and dry sand, poured over them, but see that the mice do not eat them. Gladiolus, canna and caladium bulbs keep best if placed in thin layers in racks or they will keep nicely if placed in paper bags and hung in a dry cool place where they will not grow. One can also keep them in dry sand or sawdust or buckwheat hulls. These bulbs will keep very nicely in paper bags placed in a dark frost-proof closet.

It usually takes from two to three weeks to dry bulbs. Two weeks for canna and caladium, and about three or four weeks for gladiolus. Dahlia bulbs, about a week or so. Often one will need to bring in the bulbs to finish the drying process before breaking away the dry stalks.

Gather in Some Flowers—Be sure to gather in some of the flowers that grow in the summer garden so that the living rooms will be the brighter during the winter months. Any time after September up to the last frost is a good time for this kind of work as it is very easy to start the plants at this time for indoor growth and winter blooming. If a few leaves drop off after the plants have been brought into the house do not let this discourage you for new ones will soon start again and the plants will look all the brighter and fresher.

Try taking up a petunia or two and some sweet alyssum. Trim off some of

Economical Bits of Needlework

Adaptation is at the bottom of many forms of economy, as many a housewife and mother had learned, and the opportunities for such adaptation afforded by the worn shirts of the male head of the household are numerous.

As a rule, men's shirts wear out first around the neckband; possibly other parts are slightly worn, the lower parts of the sleeves, for instance, but a good shirt is sometimes discarded before it is actually worn out.

Some of the prettier shirts can be made into attractive sports blouses, with the aid of the plain, hemstitched collar and vest sets that are seen in the shops. The sleeves can be cut off at the elbow and turned back, and the vestee cut down so that the sheer vestee fits in. The mother of the family who has small sons for whom to make blouses will find that they can easily be remodeled, and for the very small boys rompers can be made, as the tail of a shirt provides much good material, and, if desired, can be made into close-fitting straight trousers, to be buttoned up over a waist of the same or some other material.

The small girl can have bloomers made from a worn shirt, or pinafores. The latter are much in vogue just now, and for summer wear a madras pinafore, worn over white underblouse and bloomers—these to be made in one piece—makes a splendid costume for the very youngest lady of the household.

Crêpe de Chine shirts make very pretty little dresses for her. The back and front of the tail can be used for the skirt, being hemstitched together either by hand or on a machine. The yoke and sleeves, cut in one piece, are then hemstitched to the skirt, and smocking of colored thread used as trimming.

But the mother of the family can use the shirts herself, if she wishes, and for other purposes than blouses. One of the prettiest dressing jackets seen recently was made from a worn silk shirt, for which very pretty, soft silk had been used. The shirt was of dull blue and white-striped material, and the back and front had been used, the tail being cut off at the waist. The sleeves were cut out, and for the dressing sack sleeves and a narrow band which was set in as a shoulder seam, holding the back and front, were set in; these were of plain, blue crêpe de Chine, matching the stripes of the material. The sack buttoned down the front with cords of dull blue, made into loops, and buttons of the plain blue silk; the cord girdle was also of blue.

Sewing aprons afford another use for the tails of worn shirts, since by cutting the shirt just below the shoulders a piece is provided large enough to turn up into a deep pocket at the bottom of the apron. Featherstitching in colored silk and tied with colored ribbons, such an apron is both pretty and practical.

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Its delicious maple taste mingles wonderfully with the melting butter—doesn't it?
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BUSINESS, FINANCE, AND INVESTMENTS

WOOL PRICES LOWER
ON COMMON GRADES

Best Quality Wool Sells at Former Prices but Lower Grades Decline in Price on Markets of the World

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Massachusetts—The first post-war wool auction at Melbourne, Australia, was held this week Monday and cables thence were eagerly awaited by the wool manufacturers and merchants of the United States, in the hope that a better idea of the values for wool might be established at this sale, where usually some of the best wools grown in the Commonwealth are sold.

Little new was shown, however, since Yorkshire refrained from buying, as has been the case in the sales at Adelaide and Sydney, actuated, no doubt, not only because the English operators desire to depress wool values at the beginning of the season but also restrained because of the coal strike which is now general in Great Britain and which is restraining trade in England to a very marked degree; so much so, in fact, that it is confidently expected that the colonial wool sales scheduled to be held in London, commencing October 25, will be canceled, unless the situation at the coal mines is very much improved before the sales date. Already the Liverpool, October 21 and 22, have been called off on this account.

Wool Offerings Mixed

The offerings at Melbourne were of a rather better description than those which have been made at Adelaide and Sydney, being rather lighter in condition and better in style, although a very considerable proportion of the wools put up were short in staple and noticeably inclined to be tender. American and Continental operators were the chief buyers, the former taking only the best wools, of which they bought their full share, while the Continent took more especially the average wools, in which they usually operate with considerable freedom. The fact that 60 per cent of the wools were withdrawn indicates rather clearly the keenness, or rather lack of keenness with which the buyers were operating.

A noteworthy fact of the sale is that the choicest fine staple wools were holding very steady as compared with prices at Adelaide and Sydney, while the average to inferior wools which are everywhere in relatively large supply in the world's markets tended to sag even lower than they have hitherto. Choice 64-70s combing wools were quotable on the clean landed basis of \$1.15-1.20, figuring exchange at \$3.60 (against about \$3.40, current) while good stapled-64s were quotable at \$1.05-1.09, and average spinners warp fleece 64s about 97-98 cents. Good topmaking sorts were quotable up to about 75 cents and from that down to 50 cents, clean landed basis, for the inferior sorts.

There has been comparatively little business reported from the South African and South American markets, but prices are easing at both of these centers, as is true for most grades of wool everywhere.

Boston Business Light

In the Boston market, there has been little in the way of business lately. Demand from the mills has been very light. Some business, however, is reported in fairly good fine staple domestic wools at \$1.10-1.15, clean basis, while less attractive fine 12 months Texas has been bought for less than \$1, clean basis.

The manufacturers' horizon seems to be clearing a little more, however, with the voluntary acceptance of 2000 employees at one New England woolen mill of a 15 per cent decrease in wages, and it is hoped that they will be able to keep their organizations together in the face of foreign competition, until such time as the present inadequate tariff can be increased to the point where competition will be on a relatively fair basis.

CLOSE FOREST UTILIZATION

MADISON, Wisconsin—A gross return of approximately \$500 per acre of forest land, compared with a return of less than \$300 an acre, had the timber thereon been cut for lumber alone, is given as an illustration of the results of close forest utilization by Howard F. Weiss, of the U. S. Forest Service, in the last Journal of Forestry. Mr. Weiss bases his figures upon a survey made several years ago in the Pennsylvania forests. He says that the return to the lumber company cutting hemlock logs was \$288 per acre; \$45 per acre came from gathering 4½ cords of hemlock bark; \$20 per acre or \$4 per cord was the return from using hemlock tops and culls for pulp; the mill waste was sold for both kindling and pulp with a return of \$25 per acre; the hardwoods on the tract were manufactured into staves at \$6 a thousand for the 13,000 per acre obtained, or \$78; and about \$48 per acre came from cutting the small and defective hardwood waste into "chemical wood" at a return of \$4 per cord.

LEAD MARKET QUIET

NEW YORK, New York—Lead sales are small and few, consumers continuing the waiting policy which has characterized the market since the bearish movement set in. Hope of lower prices ranged between 7½ and 7½ cents a pound for New York, with slightly easier prices for East St. Louis, while the leading producers' quotations continued at 7½, East St. Louis, and 7½ cents, New York.

ANALYSIS OF
WORLD'S MARKETS

The markets of the world opened and closed with no important changes. Nearly 500,000 shares of stock changed hands on the New York exchange and yet the greatest advance for any stock was two points, and the greatest decline 3¼. Cotton made slight advances and grains declined. Call money rates have been permitted to resume a normal status.

FARMERS' CREDIT AND
PRICES DISCUSSED

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Secretary of Agriculture Meredith charged that farmers are being denied needed credit by bankers in favor of luxury producers, in a speech at the opening session of the annual convention of the American Bankers Association. Farmers will lose \$2,500,000,000 if forced to market crops at present prices, Meredith held.

"The only point at issue," he said, "is should the farmer, whose prime interests are involved, be afforded such credit by local banks as will enable him to market his crop in an orderly fashion?"

"I wish to call your attention," he said, "to some of the problems facing the farmer. In the spring of 1920, when planning every operation for the present season, farmers were confronted with a difficult situation. There was shortage of farm labor estimated at 33 per cent, the cost of everything the farmer had to buy was exceedingly high, and there was uncertainty as to the future price of farm products. The farmers realized the responsibilities resting upon them to meet food requirements of the nation, and in spite of difficulties they succeeded in producing one of the largest crops in history." High prices ruled while farmers were planting and cultivating bumper crops they were asked to produce.

"Taking all crops grown, relative prices March 1 were 22 per cent higher than on the same date last year; on April 1 they were 23 per cent higher, 23 per cent May 1, 24 per cent June 1, 21 per cent July 1, on August 1 the same as August 1, 1919, September 1, 8 per cent lower than a year ago, and on October 1 were 14 per cent lower.

"For 3,216,192,000 bushels of corn produced this year they would receive at present prices approximately \$1,000,000,000 less than on prices prevailing in October a year ago. The 12,000,000 bales of cotton at existing prices would lack more than \$333,000,000 of bringing as much as a year ago. Taking all crops into consideration, from present prices and tendencies the farmers are facing a shrinkage of prices, compared with last year, aggregating more than \$2,500,000,000, or nearly 17 per cent."

PROPOSES SUPPLYING
COTTON TO GERMANY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern News Office

CORPUS CHRISTI, Texas—Detailed plans for the relief of the cotton market by the disposal of 3,000,000 bales of low grade cotton to German spinners, in preparation on the part of this government for German property seized at the outbreak of the war, have been proposed by Fred Roberts, president of the United Cotton Growers Association of America. Mr. Roberts announced his plan here on the eve of his departure for Washington to attend a joint conference of representatives of farm organizations from all parts of the country, and said that he would lay his plan before this conference and ask its endorsement.

The advantages of the plan, Mr. Roberts declared, will be fourfold, accomplishing the relief of the southern cotton growers in the matters of alleged artificial deflation of cotton values, the financing of German textile industries during the menace of Bolshevism in that country, the avoidance of sending something like \$1,000,000,000 out of this country in preparation for seized alien property, and the elimination of problems growing out of the present rate of German exchange.

Further recourse in the solution of the South's market difficulties, Mr. Roberts said, is limited to two courses: the burning or destruction otherwise of the low grade cotton by the producer, or the formation of pools for European marketing on the delayed payment basis. In the event the first plan is not acceptable to the government, Mr. Roberts will introduce resolutions for the formation of committees to market the pooled cotton under a "moral," but not a legal obligation on the part of the foreign governments to pay.

Cotton accepted by this government in disposing of its obligations to German citizens will be credited to the farmers who furnished it, and the German banks will be expected to stand behind the spinners and the claimants to damages for property seized under the Alien Property Act.

OFFERS STANDARD OIL STOCK

NEW YORK, New York—J. P. Morgan & Co. today are offering for subscription at \$105 a share, a block of 7 per cent cumulative non-voting preferred stock of the Standard Oil of New Jersey, which has been acquired by them.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE

	Demand	Parity
Sterling	\$3.43½	\$4.8665
France (French)	.0647	.1920
France (Belgian)	.0683	.1920
Guinea	.0378	.1920
Libra	.2070	.4020
German mark	.0144	.2832
Canadian dollar	.9075

BANKERS AGREE ON
FOREIGN CREDITS

Edge Law Plan Adopted and Steps Taken to Organize a Corporation to Handle Foreign Trade Credits

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—The American Bankers Association here on Wednesday gave its approval to the plan reported by the committee on commerce and marine for financing foreign trade, including the establishment of an international corporation under the Edge law to begin business about January 1, 1921, with a capital of \$100,000,000. There was some opposition on the ground that bankers should not go into business other than banking, but it was explained by Willis H. Booth, vice-president of the Guaranty Trust Company of New York City, who read the report that the American Bankers Association was not committing itself to a business undertaking but merely to a leadership in arousing investors to the great possibilities and responsibilities of America in regard to foreign trade.

"There is not the slightest intention of invading the present investment market," Mr. Booth asserted. "It would take only a very small part of our annual production invested as savings in a corporation of the kind described to become a very potential investment in foreign securities and one of the chief functions of the corporation would be to promote such saving."

It was recommended by the committee: "That steps be taken as soon as possible for concerted action by individual bankers and business men of the country for the organization of the corporation."

"That immediately thereafter application be made for a charter, and subscriptions to the capital stock be received in such manner as seems fitting, opportunity being given the public to subscribe."

Federal Reserve to Help

"That it might be well to emphasize that the articles of incorporation of the corporation should provide for representation on the board of directors by federal reserve districts."

"That in the operation of the corporation whatever capital may be subscribed from any locality shall be devoted primarily, as financial procedure would suggest and attendant circumstances warrant, to the handling of exports of a character originating in that locality, in order that the prosperity of individual communities, large or small, may be enhanced, as much as may be, by the operations of the corporation."

"Under the Edge Law, such a corporation as contemplated would be permitted to issue debentures against foreign securities carefully purchased by it to the amount of 10 times its capital, so that it would have a maximum ability financially of about \$1,000,000,000." The committee advocated a large corporation preferably to a group of smaller ones, for reasons of economy and efficiency of management.

"We must have outlets for our products; a certain volume of foreign sales must be maintained, or the prosperity of the country will suffer throughout," said the report. "But, after all, the purpose of the corporation would be two-fold; to render service not only here in promoting increased wealth and settled conditions, but also abroad, where such service can be safely rendered without undue risk, and to the advantage of America's export trade. This can assuredly be done."

Although not directly connected with the proposal to establish a great financial corporation, the address of Edward I. Kent, vice-president of the Bankers Trust Company of New York, on "Russia's Lesson to the World," made a very good background for it.

Opposes Government Operation

"The best interests of a people demand that its government regulate and not operate. Even though the world's war has proved this beyond any manner of doubt, such is the inconsistency of human nature that we are confronted today with doctrines aimed to cure too much government with more government, doctrines which if allowed to be exercised would result in an autocracy second in viciousness to none which has existed since the beginning of the world's history."

"There is no question but that as the world develops, Capital and Labor should be brought closer and closer together, and that the labor in an industry as it becomes competent should have a greater representation in the things which affect itself. The very interests of Capital will determine it as time goes on and thousands of industrial organizations are constantly aiming to work closer and closer to their employees."

"Commercially the United States is in a most trying position in its relations with the other countries of the world. Our goods are demanded and needed by those who cannot pay, and our requirements can only be filled by those countries which do not need enough from us in return to cover the cost. These conditions are represented in the rates for foreign exchange, which are the barometers of commerce. It is just as futile to endeavor to restore trade to a normal condition by trying to fix or stabilize exchange rates as it is to heat a house by putting a candle under the bulb of a thermometer."

NEW FRENCH LOAN
BEING OFFERED

NEW YORK, New York—Beginning October 20 the French government opened in France for subscription a new 6 per cent interior loan. In reply to inquiries regarding this loan, Jean de Sieres, representing the French financial agency in the United States, has authorized the following statement:

The bonds, which are a direct and absolute credit obligation of the Republic of France, are known as "perpetual rentes" and will be issued at par in coupon form payable to bearer in denominations of 100, 500, 1000, 2000, 10,000 and 20,000 francs capital par value. Interest is payable June 16 and December 16.

While the loan is perpetual the government has the option to redeem or convert the bonds on or after January 1st, 1931. In case of conversion or any modification of the conditions under which the bonds are issued the holders are assured of reimbursement for their bonds at par.

The American people have shown a most friendly appreciation of what the French people are doing at home to restore the losses caused by war. It may interest Americans to know that in 1918, after four years of war, an internal loan of 30,500,000,000 francs was absorbed almost entirely by French investors and by February of this year 15,630,000,000 francs of a 5 per cent unlimited loan were sold.

Arrangements for sale of the new 6 per cent loan in France include the creation of a special market for war loan issues to facilitate the conversion of these issues and of short term certificates into permanent form. Subscriptions to the new loan are already proceeding in France, stimulated in part by the fact that on amounts subscribed before the 20th of October interest at the rate of 5½ is credited up to November 30th, the interest applied on the purchase price. It is reported that advance subscriptions to the new loan of more than 2,000,000,000 francs had been received up to October 7.

FINANCIAL NOTES

The city treasurer of Chicago, Massachusetts, will receive bids until 12 noon Wednesday, October 20, for the purchase of \$99,800 6 per cent pavement loan bonds dated October 1, 1920, and payable \$20,000 from 1921 to 1924 inclusive, and \$19,800 in 1925.

No action was taken at yesterday's meeting for the organization of the Springfield (Massachusetts) Stock Exchange, the committee on organization not being ready to make a report. The meeting adjourned, subject to call by the committee.

Sauerback's index number of commodity prices announces that in September commodity prices showed a drop of 4.8 points, compared with those of August.

The Lake Charles Milling Company announces that the Southern Rice Growers Association has definitely decided to reduce the price of No. 1 and No. 2 blue rice to \$5 a barrel, other grades to be priced at proper differentials.

Paris cables say the Standard Oil Company will go the limit in France to oust British competitors' cut in prices intimated.

The Danish Government is reported to have negotiated sales of \$20,000,000 25-year 8 per cent bonds to the syndicate of New York bankers.

To date the United States War Department has sold surplus property, which originally cost over \$1,000,000,000, at recovery of 63 per cent. Textiles were sold, aggregating about \$113,000,000, at recovery of 73 per cent.

The \$40,000,000 loan which the Brazilian Government is said to be negotiating with United States bankers is for the purpose of stabilizing exchange rates. Exchange on Brazil Tuesday dropped to the lowest point in history, 17 cents against parity of 32.44 cents for a paper milreis.

A syndicate headed by Hornblower & Weeks has purchased and will offer today \$1,198,000 Trenton, New Jersey, 5½ per cent bonds and \$1,073,000 Newark, New Jersey, 5½ per cent bonds, maturing from 1921 to 1929 inclusive.

A statement of the holdings of the stock of the Pennsylvania Railroad for September showed the number of stockholders of the 129,240, an increase of 15,856, compared with September, 1919. Number of shares outstanding 9,985,314.

The Singer Manufacturing Company has advised its stockholders of a special meeting to be held on November 11, at which they will be asked to authorize an increase in its capital stock to \$90,000,000. The additional \$30,000,000 stock to be authorized is to be given to shareholders in the form of a 50 per cent stock dividend.

Albert H. Loeb, vice-president of Sears, Roebuck & Co., on Tuesday stated that October sales are off more than 30 per cent. The decline was caused by two reasons—the large expansion shown last year and the unseasonable weather now existing.

Total trade of United States with Latin America, 1911 to 1913, amounted to \$2,361,088,000, while that of Great Britain was \$1,839,556,000. In 1919 figures are said to compare as follows: United States, \$987,355,000; Great Britain, \$263,975,000.

More than 3000 dwellings have been erected in Canada this year under Dominion and provincial housing schemes. The Canadian Parliament appropriated \$25,000,000 for housing, to be loaned to the provinces at 5 per cent.

Grain imports needed by Germany are 2,000,000 tons, according to Robert Schmidt, former head of the Food Administration.

OFFICIALS EVADE
DIRECT QUESTIONS

New York Stock Exchange and Clearing House Decline to Make Statement on Call Money Rates

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—The New York Stock Exchange and the New York Clearing House Association, the two organizations from which a defense of the methods employed in fixing the rates for call money, methods characterized "profiteering" by John Skelton Williams, comptroller of the currency, would most naturally emanate if it were intended by the financial interests to make a bid for favorable public opinion, declined to make any statement whatever Tuesday.

Individual bankers, asked to express an opinion on the subject, would not permit their names to be used. The belief was expressed by one banker that the motive of Mr. Williams in making the charges was political; another said that the comptroller had overlooked the vital feature in the process of fixing the renewal rate on the floor of the stock exchange. This feature, it was said, is that the men determining the renewal rate base their action upon the fullest available information respecting demand and supply and all other factors, and that the rate, rather than being enforced, is followed only in so far as it accurately measures those conditions.

With regard to the many requests from a representative of this office, however, that a statement be made denying or admitting Mr. Williams' charges, the consensus of opinion among the bankers appeared to be that the attack was directed more against brokers than against them. On the other hand, the brokers held that the bankers, and not they, were the ones from whom a defense or denial should come.

William H. Remick, whose name is not printed in the list of the various committees of governors of the New York Stock Exchange, and whose movements, it is said, are so cloaked that many members of the exchange have not known his identity, is said to be the head of the secret committee which fixes the call money rate every day on the floor of the exchange. Although the governors of the exchange did not make public the names of the members of this committee, the association of Mr. Remick are said to be R. T. Halsey, Erastus T. Tofft, and William A. Green. Attempts on the part of this office to get in touch with these men were unsuccessful.

All of them are active brokers on the stock exchange and have been meeting daily, except Saturdays, it is declared, to fix the rates for renewals for call loans, which are usually accepted by the banks. Use of such power, according to Mr. Williams, has contributed largely to the great depreciation in Liberty and Victory bonds and of securities within the past year. In connection with the fact that the members of the call money committee are active brokers, there has been revived the arguments of those who demand that the men connected with the exchange who exercise disciplinary powers, either in matters of discipline or policy of the exchange affecting the interest of other members, shall not be eligible on the floor for trading privileges.

DIVIDENDS

The Pacific Gas & Electric Company has declared the regular quarterly dividend of \$1.50 a share on first preferred and original preferred stocks, payable November 15 to stock of record October 30.

The National Biscuit Company has declared a dividend of 1½ per cent on the preferred stock, payable November 30 to stock of record November 6, and the regular common dividend of 1½ per cent, payable January 15, 1921, to stock of record December 31, 1920.

The Tampa Electric Company has declared a quarterly dividend of \$2.50 a share, payable November 15 to holders of record November 1.

The New River Company has declared a dividend of \$1.50 a share on the preferred stock, payable November 1 on stock of record October 23. This dividend was due November 1, 1914, and reduces the accumulated dividends to \$36 a share.

The Pullman Company has declared the usual quarterly dividend of \$2 a share, payable November 15 to stock of record October 30.

The Central Railroad Company of New Jersey has declared the usual quarterly dividend of 2 per cent, payable November 1 to stock of record October 29.

The Stewart Warner Speedometer Corporation has declared the regular quarterly dividend of \$1 a share, payable November 15 to stock of record November 1.

The Kellogg Switchboard Supply Company has declared the regular quarterly dividend of \$2, payable October 31 to stock of record October 9.

An initial dividend of \$3 per share, payable November 5 to stock of record October 30 was declared today by the directors of the Philadelphia Insulated Wire Company. The dividend is for the six months ending September 30.

The Wapanog Mills has declared a dividend of 4 per cent for the past quarter, payable November 1 to holders of record October 18.

The General Optical Company, Inc., declared a regular quarterly dividend of 3 per cent on the cumulative preferred stock, payable November 1.

The Singer Manufacturing Company will pay a 50 per cent stock dividend following an increase in capital from \$60,000,000 to \$90,000,000.

ORGANIZING INDUSTRY
INTERNATIONALLY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office
LONDON, England—"I would like to see every international industry have its organization for linking together its members all over the world. We want no secret diplomacy or hidden agreements. We need a spirit of co-operation among the states and the peoples. In order to secure these things the people themselves will have to assert their rights to be heard above the politicians and the diplomats, and I can conceive of no more powerful way of strengthening the voice of the people than for them to form and maintain such international links as those already existing in the cotton and agricultural industries."

So concludes the translation of an article by Sir Charles Macara, which appeared in the Revue Economique Internationale recently. In this article Sir Charles deals with the idea of internationalism in industry and diplomacy. He takes as models for his appeal for cooperation the International Cotton Federation and the International Institute of Agriculture. These two great federations have shown that it is both possible and practicable for men of different nations to work together for the good of all.

It is interesting to note some of the work already accomplished by this organization. Not the least important have been its researches into the best and surest methods of increasing the world's cotton harvests. It encouraged cotton production in the tropical colonies of European countries and sent out private investigation commissions of experts to cotton-growing areas. In India the cotton crop was raised from 3,000,000 to nearly 6,000,000 bales in about 10 years, and but for the war, a crop of 10,000,000 bales was regarded as the probable result of the progress that had then been made.

Improving Cotton Cultivation

The international propaganda work did a great deal to effect improvements in American cotton cultivation, and in many ways the cotton-growing districts of the world were studied and the possibilities of improvements in cultivation considered. The full record of the work of the federation is contained in 19 volumes of reports, which have been translated into all the principal languages and widely circulated, copies having been distributed by the British Government to the governments of all civilized countries.

Sir Charles believes in international organization in industry, not only because of the benefits it gives to the people in industry, but because of its beneficial effect upon international policy.

"Before the great war," Sir Charles declares, "the men who had taken part in the work of the International Cotton Federation and the International Institute of Agriculture had come to that sort of international understanding which, had it been widely diffused throughout the countries they represented, would have prevented any enmity or hostility. They had met together in perfect frankness and friendliness in many places of the world, and they had cooperated wholeheartedly in the cause of their industries. There had been no secret understandings, all their transactions were openly recorded, and were available to every member of the federation whenever they were wanted."

Sir Charles, in fact, makes it clear that a continuance and extension of this international understanding between the leaders of industry could only benefit humanity, and would undoubtedly go a long way toward the elimination of war.

AUSTRALIA'S TRADE INCREASE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australasian News Office

SYDNEY, New South Wales—Australia's overseas trade for the year 1919-20 shows a remarkable expansion due in large measure to the availability of tonnage for the carriage of primary products accumulated during the war. Australia's trade balance is in its favor by £51,000,000, as compared with £11,500,000 for 1918-19. For the year which has just closed Australia's imports were £27,456,899, and her exports £145,564,523. For the preceding year 1918-19 her imports were £102,336,159 and her exports £113,963,976.

"Money is not a commodity, but money is a trust, and those that have a surplus of money in excess of their needs and business requirements to let to the public as lenders become masters, and the borrowers become slaves," Mr. Stockton asserted. "Therefore the highest sense of fairness and justice should prevail in the mind of the money lender, who should dispense credit at a rate of interest whereby the borrower can make a profit."

In connection with the controversy between Mr. Williams and the bankers now in session at Washington, J. N. C. Stockton of Jacksonville, Florida, a banker of 25 years' experience, sent a message to the bankers' convention on Tuesday, a copy of which also was delivered to Mr. Williams, protesting against the bankers' view that money is a commodity to be sold to the highest bidder.

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Public sentiment, Mr. Williams believed, should be able to bring reforms. Secret and arbitrary manipulation of money rates must be ended and can be if banks realize that they not only owe a duty to their customers quite as important as earning questionable dividends for stockholders, but that enduring business must be based on constructive effort rather than speculation.

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COLLEGE, SCHOOL, AND CLUB ATHLETICS

FORWARD PASS MORE POPULAR

Leading Teams in Intercollegiate Conference Athletic Association Relying on This Mode of Attack for Big Gains

INTERCOLLEGIATE CONFERENCE A. A. STANDING

	Won	Lost	P. C.
Illinois	10	0	1.000
Wisconsin	9	0	1.000
Chicago	1	0	1.000
Ohio State	1	0	1.000
Northwestern	1	1	.500
Iowa	1	1	.500
Indiana	1	1	.500
Michigan	0	0	.000
Purdue	0	2	.000
Minnesota	0	2	.000

WESTERN CONFERENCE FOOTBALL SCORES

	WISCONSIN	PURDUE
14-Knox	0	60-Lawrence
17-Minnesota	0	27-Mich. A. C.
7-Wisconsin	27	114-Northwestern

OHIO STATE PURDUE

55-Ohio State	0	10-Purdue
27-Ohio State	0	0-Chicago
17-Purdue	0	0-Ohio State

CHICAGO MICHIGAN

26-Purdue	0	35-Mich. A. C.
41-Wabash	0	35-Mich. A. C.
61	0	70

IOWA INDIANA

14-Indiana	7	47-Franklin
63-Cornell Col.	0	7-Iowa
3-Illinois	20	24-Mich. A. & M.
80	27	21-Minnesota

MINNESOTA ILLINOIS

41-No Dakota	3	41-Illinois
6-Northwestern	17	41-Drake
7-Indiana	21	20-Iowa
48	41	61

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

From its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois—As the season

advances it is becoming more and more noticeable that the leaders in the race for the football championship of the Intercollegiate Conference Athletic Association are relying for their big gains, to a greater extent than in any previous season, on the forward pass.

Properly varied with line plunges, the strategic value of the aerial attack was conclusively proven in last week's games, when superiority in this department was the deciding factor in nearly all of the big contests.

Of the 10 gridiron teams in the Conference the two that have perhaps made more of a specialty of the forward pass than the others are Chicago and Iowa. They will be seen in action against each other at Chicago this Saturday, and in their efforts to excel in the use of the flying oval some spectacular playing should develop.

Coach A. Stag has a quartet of ends with championship basketball training, and that this sport has qualified them to function on the receiving end of overhead shots was shown in the Purdue game two weeks ago, and more markedly in the Wabash College engagement last Saturday, when, due largely to skill in this open style of play, the Maroon overpowered the Crawfordsville team 41 to 0. The combination of R. M. Cole '21, quarterback, with either P. D. Hinkle '21 or F. O. Crisler '21, ends, furnished a number of thrills in this affray.

Iowa was so hard pressed last Saturday by Illinois that it did not get a chance to open up with its forward pass attack. These plays are considered too uncertain when the play is in the thrower's half of the field, and the Haystack backs did not have the force necessary to carry the ball through the line into Illinois territory.

The same Iowa team, however, came near defeating Chicago by skillful manipulation of the forward pass last year, while this ability gave them a victory over Indiana 14 to 7 in the game of this season. Should A. A. Devine '22, halfback, have a few good chances to toss the oval to L. C. Belding '22, star Iowa end, they will undoubtedly cause the Maroon some trouble Saturday.

Another forward passing duel may develop at Columbus, Ohio, this Saturday when Wisconsin visits Ohio State. Expecting the hardest kind of opposition in Northwestern University as a result of the Purple victory over Minnesota, the Badgers early let loose with everything they knew last Saturday with such a rush that Northwestern, before the first quarter was over, was swept aside as a championship possibility. From the first kickoff Wisconsin marched the ball down the field with a powerful attack which varied cross backs with smoothly executed forward passes. Before Northwestern rallied, the Badgers had marked up their 27 points in the first half. They held the Purple 7 to 0.

Ohio State, checked out on straight football by Purdue last Saturday, was enabled to defeat the visitors 17 to 0 only by the aerial offensive. The Buckeye forward wall was tight on defense against Purdue plunges, and while the star halfback, C. W. Harley, who has played his allotted three years, was missed, it is evident that even without him Ohio again is to be a championship aspirant. Wisconsin is preparing for a hard-fought tussle.

While forward passing may figure, old fashioned line-bucking and sweep around the flanks should feature the Michigan vs. Illinois combat at Ann Arbor, Michigan, Saturday. Teams turned out at Michigan by Coach F. H. Yost never have made a great deal of the forward pass. The Wolverines scored almost as they pleased against Michigan Agricultural College last Saturday, winning 35 to 0, by straight football, marked by some long runs for touchdowns.

It goes without saying, however, that Michigan will have by no means such an easy time with Illinois. The Illinois line was unexpectedly stanch under the attack of Iowa last week, while the veteran Indian backfield plowed over the gridiron without much difficulty, returning a 20-to-3 victory.

W. F. Crangle '22 revealed himself as one of the most powerful fullbacks in the Conference, while R. E. Fletcher '21, quarterback, exhibited again, as last year, his mastery in handling trick plays. Illinois will have the advantage over Michigan in having won an important conference game, while the Wolverines will meet their first "Big Ten" test of the season.

Although Indiana showed encouraging strength by defeating Minnesota 21 to 7 last week, it was previously defeated by Iowa and is therefore not considered a championship possibility. Superiority in forward passing accounts for the Hoosier victory over the Gophers. It was the same sort of attack Northwestern found so effective against the Northernmen. Coach H. L. Williams will no doubt devote a great deal of time in this two weeks of no playing to developing a defense against the aerial attack.

KENTUCKY LOOKS FOR FINE TEAM

W. J. Juneau, Former University of Wisconsin Star, Is Coaching Its Football Players This Fall

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

From its Southern News Office

LEXINGTON, Kentucky—University

of Kentucky is looking forward to one of the best football seasons in its history. W. J. Juneau is coaching the team. He is a graduate of the University of Wisconsin and played on the teams there from 1898 to 1902.

Since his graduation he has had a wide experience as a coach, having coached at South Dakota University, Marquette University, University of Wisconsin, and University of Texas. At all of these places he turned out strong teams during his term of service and no less is expected of him at Kentucky.

Coach G. C. Buchheit of the University of Illinois is assisting in football. Coach Buchheit played on the football, basketball and track teams at the University of Illinois. Last season he developed a hurdler, F. W. Clare '22, who holds the S. I. A. A. low hurdle record.

When practice was called there were nine letter men from last year's team. Capt. E. V. Murphree '22, right tackle; J. M. Server '22, left tackle; J. W. Colpitts '22, right guard; G. K. Zerfoss '21, left end; R. E. Lavin '22, quarterback; T. B. Fuller '23, right halfback; A. P. Shanklin '22, left halfback; B. L. Pribble '23, fullback, and Albert Mutt '22, fullback. In addition to these there were the men who were on the squad, but did not make their letter, and the players from the class teams.

The most promising of these are J. F. Baugh '22, guard; Dan Baugh '23, tackle; Beryl Boyd '22, guard; F. W. East '23, center; J. E. Wilhelm '22, halfback; Harold Enlow '22, tackle; Dell Ramsay '23, guard; G. K. Smith '23, center; G. K. Benson '22, center; A. N. Whaley '21, fullback; A. A. Cameron '21, end. There was a large number of new men reported and the following are showing up well: Emmanuel Van Meter '24, tackle; A. T. Rice '24, end; Edward Wiley '24, halfback; R. M. McBee '24, fullback; Hugh Williams '24, quarterback.

The schedule this year is one of the best arranged possible for the team. On October 9 the strong team from Maryville College of Tennessee defeated at Lexington, 31 to 0. This usually proves a splendid practice game, as Maryville has one of the best teams among the secondary colleges of Tennessee. This enabled Coach Juneau to secure a good idea of how the various men will fit into their positions in a game. On October 23 of the University of the South will play at Lexington. This is always one of the hardest-fought games on the schedule. The teams have played four times in the last series of games and are even, Sewanee, as they are better known, having won one, and Kentucky one, and the other two were ties. October 30 the team plays Vanderbilt University at Nashville, Tennessee. Kentucky has never won from the Commodores, but last year they defeated them. This year they are anxious to break the record and defeat the big southern team for the first time. November 6 finds the University of Cincinnati playing at Lexington. Last year Cincinnati won 7 to 0, and the followers of the Blue and White are eager to get in front again.

November 13 is the home-coming game, and the opponents are the much talked about Centre College team of Danville. But they have not been unknown to the Kentucky players, for the first game of football in Kentucky was played by these teams. This, of course, will attract more attention than any other game on the schedule, not only on account of local interest, but from the fact that the Centre team has attracted so much notice in football circles.

November 25 the team will play the University of Tennessee Volunteers at Knoxville, Tennessee. This game is one of long standing between the two teams, as they have played on this date for a number of years.

So with a splendid squad of men hard at work, with one of the best coaches in the country, with the best athletic field in the South, Kentucky looks forward to one of the best seasons since the famous 1909 team.

AMERICAN RACE IS RUN ON FORM

Cleveland, Chicago, and New York Generally Picked to Contest for Baseball Supremacy Finish in the Order Named

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, Massachusetts—The 1920 race for the baseball championship of the American League was contested almost wholly on form, with Cleveland, chosen from the start to give the hardest opposition to the former Chicago champions, taking the lead before mid-season and, with the exception of a few days, holding it to the very end.

The worst reversal of form in either major league was exhibited by Detroit, which, owing to an almost unparalleled run of opening defeats, could not get above seventh place. For a long time it appeared that Philadelphia, for the first time in six years, would escape last place, but Detroit, with the eventual return of T. R. Cobb to the lineup, "found itself" to the extent of winning a few games, and, while Connie Mack's late-season showing was fairly creditable, it was not enough to pull the Athletics out of last place, which they have occupied for more than half a decade.

MATURO NOW EVEN IN TOURNAMENT PLAY

Colorado Man Establishes High Run in Billiards Championship—Ricketts Wins His Match

POCKET BILLIARD STANDING

	W. L.	H. R.	P. C.
W. D. Ricketts	2	1	32.000
R. E. Rhines	1	0	31.000
Arthur Woods	2	0	29.000
Walter Franklin	1	0	27.000
Charles Seebach	1	0	24.000
James Maturo	1	0	24.000
J. E. McCoy	0	1	20.000
Erwin Rudolph	0	1	23.000
C. E. Safford	0	1	22.000
Orville Nelson	0	1	20.000
Charles Weston	0	1	14.000
M. A. Long	0	2	13.000

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

From its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois—With the highest

run of the tournament to date, a 39, James Maturo, of Denver, Colorado, who lost his first match, defeated M. A. Long of Los Angeles, California, 125 to 66, at Strauss Auditorium here Wednesday afternoon in the United States national professional pocket billiards championship tournament.

W. D. Ricketts of Flint, Michigan, marked up his second victory with a score of 125 to 87 against Orville Nelson of Rochester, New York.

Besides his highest run, Maturo scored a 33, which is one better than the previous high mark of the tournament. Long's best effort was 13. The match by frames:

James Maturo—15 3 0 0 0 7 7 29 0 3
1 1 2 2 2 1 4 0 6—128. Scratches—3
High Run—39.

M. A. Long—7 3 0 0 1 0 4 1 9 0 3 4 1
13 0 2 3 8 1 0 7—67. Scratches—1. High Run—13.

The Ricketts-Nelson match required 50 innings, the longest yet in the present tourney. For the twenty-seventh contest his seventh inning, both contestants shot defensively. Ricketts once breaking the double row of zeros by a 3. The loser's high run of 15 was one better than the winner's. The match by frames:

W. D. Ricketts—0 10 2 0 14 1 13 0 0 1
13 13 0 0 12 6 0 0 0 2 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 10 0 6 3 0 1 0 0 0 9 2
—127. Scratches—2. High Run—14.

Orville Nelson—0 6 8 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 15
2 0 1 0 0 8 1 0 6 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
0 0 0 4 1 1 7 8 3 0 0 1 0 0 0—91.
Scratches—4. High Run—15.

Reference—A. S. Mannassau.

In the first of the Tuesday evening matches Charles Seebach of Torrington, Connecticut, defeated J. E. McCoy of Richmond, Virginia, 125 to 100. The high runs were 24 for the winner and 20 for the loser. The match by frames:

Charles Seebach—0 2 0 7 12 0 0 0 13 3
0 7 2 0 0 13 8 2 4 2 11 3 0 0 0 5 2 4 2
—127. Scratches—2. High Run—24.

J. E. McCoy—13 0 6 8 0 0 2 1 20 2 4
2 0 1 0 0 8 1 0 6 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
0 0 0 4 1 1 7 8 3 0 0 1 0 0 0—91.
Scratches—4. High Run—15.

Reference—A. S. Mannassau.

Arthur Woods of Minneapolis, Minnesota, won his second match of the tournament, defeating C. E. Safford of Chicago, 125 to 98. The contest was marked by keen suspense at the finish, when Woods, after making his high run of 29 in the nineteenth and twentieth, then failed on three easy shots in succession. During this period his opponent climbed up at an alarming rate with his high run of 22, then a 5 and a 9. Woods finally got his two needed points in the twenty-third inning. The match by frames:

Arthur Woods—12 2 0 19 0 10 0 1 3 0 6
5 0 10 4 4 15 0 29 6 0 0 2—128. Misses—2.
Scratches—1. High Run—25.

C. E. Safford—0 15 2 6 0 0 0 0 1 0 2
11 0 9 1 14 0 22 5 9 100—Misses—2.
High Run—22.

FISHERMAN'S RACE DATES ARE NAMED

GLOUCESTER, Massachusetts—Plans have now been practically completed for the race between the Delawanna, representing Nova Scotia, and the Esperanto, representing Gloucester, for the fisherman's sailing championship of the North Atlantic. The dates for the races, a series of two out of three, are October 30, November 1 and 2, and, unlike the America's Cup races, it is expected that these will take place on schedule irrespective of weather conditions.

These races are to be confined to fishermen and no amateurs will be allowed to take part. Rules regarding sails stipulate two topmasts, four lower sails, two topsails, one fisherman's staysail and a fisherman's balloon jib. The ballast must be of iron or rock and cannot be shifted during a race. The races are to start at 9 o'clock and if not finished before dark, they will be declared no race.

At the conference held between representatives of the two parties interested, it was decided to make the event an annual fixture and the Halifax Herald trophy for the winner will be a perpetual one. In addition to this cup there will be a cash prize of \$4000 to the winning boat and \$1000 to the loser. An offer of a cup for the captain of the winning boat has also been made.

OKLAHOMA HAS MANY VETERANS

No Less Than 13 Letter Men Turn Out for Varsity Football Practice at Norman University—B. G. Owen Is the Coach

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

From its Western News Office

NORMAN, Oklahoma—With 13 former

"O" men returning this fall, the University of Oklahoma football team has opened its first gridiron season in the Missouri Valley Conference. Five Missouri Valley colleges will be included on the 1920 Sooner schedule.

From end to end Coach B. C. Owen has his entire 1919 line—the line that held Missouri, Kansas and Nebraska to tie scores, while in the backfield only one halfback, H. V. McDermott '20, is missing. From present appearances the Oklahoma mentor will rely to a large extent upon the aerial game again this year, for with the 1919 line back and four rangy, fast ends, coupled with backfield men capable of passing long and accurately, Owen seemingly has a combination that should be able to continue the style of football he developed several years ago, when long passes were untried in the Missouri Valley Conference.

D. W. Luster '22, 1920 Oklahoma captain, is playing his third year of varsity football, working at left end. Other ends include G. M. Tyler '22, L. E. Haskell '21, and Howard Marsh '23.

Tackles include P. X. Johnson '21, Roy Smoot '22, 1920 varsity men, and D. M. Ross '21, C. V. Sidwell '23. Guard candidates are E. E. Deacon '21, 1919 captain, W. H. McKinley '21, W. L. Hampton '23, and A. V. Edmundson '23. For center Coach Owen has W. D. Hamm '22, and T. R. Cash '23.

In the backfield, R. E. Swatek '22, C. E. Morrison '23, and P. E. White '23 are the 1920 fullback prospects. A. C. Davis '21, and F. A. Ogilvie '21 are the prospective quarterback candidates. At left half H. F. Hill '23, 1920 varsity man, seemingly has no little competition. For McDermott's old position at right half, R. J. Cullen '23, E. L. McCubbins '23, C. H. Dolph '22, L. C. Brandt '23 and K. C. McQuown are all eligibles.

Captain Luster, Johnson, Deacon, and Davis are playing their third year of Oklahoma football. All but Davis also played one year of army football. The 1920 schedule is as follows:

October 9—Central State Normal, Norman; 16—Oklahoma Freeman, Norman; 23—Washington University, St. Louis; 30—University of Missouri, Columbia.

November 6—University of Kansas, Norman; 13—Oklahoma A. & M., Stillwater; 20—Kansas State Agricultural College, Norman; 25—Drake University, Des Moines.

From a football point of view the team was very poor, but as an exhibition of sportsmanship it was good. Ekroth kicked off for Sweden, who, having lost the toss, played against the sun in the first half. The resulting attack by the home side was stopped by an offside. The sun was of considerable importance and on the whole the players with the sun had the best of it. The match was very equal in that what the Swedes missed in individual play the Norwegians lacked in combination. The Norwegians in the first half nearly scored time and again; but bad shooting, together with good work by Olsson, saved the Swedish goal. In the second half the Swedes had more chances of pulling off a victory, but failed again owing to poor attack and fair defense; and when the whistle went no goal had been scored for either side. The summary:

NORWAY. Holm, Olof, 10; Johansson, 10; Soderberg, 10; Ekroth, 10; Olsson, 10; Karlberg, 10; Paulsen, 10; Aransson, 10; Andersson, 10; Soderquist, 10; Halverson, 10; Friberg, 10; Vogel, 10; Aule, 10; Wilberg, 10; Skau, 10; Erickson, 10; Lagesen, 10; Olsen, 10; Score—Norway 0, Sweden 0. Reference—Mr. Boas, Holland.

Sweden. Holm, Olof, 10; Johansson, 10; Soderberg, 10; Ekroth, 10; Olsson, 10; Karlberg, 10; Paulsen, 10; Aransson, 10; Andersson, 10; Soderquist, 10; Halverson, 10; Friberg, 10; Vogel, 10; Aule, 10; Wilberg, 10; Skau, 10; Erickson, 10; Lagesen, 10; Olsen, 10; Score—Norway 0, Sweden 0. Reference—Mr. Boas, Holland.

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Sweden

SCHISM LIKELY IN FRENCH SOCIALISM

Unless a Supreme Effort Is Made
Socialist Party Will Become
a Negligible Factor in Political
Life for Many Years to Come

By special correspondent of The Christian
Science Monitor

PARIS, France.—The most curious situation has developed in The French Socialist Party. It is difficult to see how its break-up into two, probably into three sections, can be avoided. Already there had been, before the elections last year, various secessions, and the unity of the party which was founded by Jean Jaures was even then threatened. But the exigencies of Nicholas Lenine have completed the debacle. Unless a supreme effort is made, the French Socialist Party will be a negligible factor in French political life for many years to come. It will, unless something unexpected happens, take the party a generation to get back to where it was only a year ago.

Before the elections it was the largest individual party in Parliament and was respected and somewhat feared by all the other groups. Now it is hopelessly divided and is quite ineffective.

Opinions Opposed

Paradoxically enough those who were the least advanced are now the most extreme and those who were formerly on the Left Wing are now on the Right. Moscow has excommunicated—that is the word since the Moscow directors have made themselves into the popes of Socialism, placing beyond the pale all whom they dislike on doctrinal or personal grounds—even such men as John Longuet. It goes almost without saying that Albert Thomas and others who have accepted official positions (Mr. Thomas is the secretary of the League of Nations) will be expelled from the party.

Now for a long time Mr. Longuet, Mr. Mayéras, and their followers were in a minority. They took up a position of hostility to all participation in the work of what they called bourgeois governments; they would not consent to Socialists becoming ministers even for the sake of national defense. They were against the prolongation of the war. They were for a peace which would have been much more lenient toward the vanquished than Mr. Wilson dreamed of in his philosophy. They unreservedly supported the Russian revolution when the Russian revolution had few friends. Their criticism of Mr. Clemenceau, Marshal Foch and Mr. Poincaré, was of the most violent character. They stood for the full independence of the Socialist Party and were out for revolution, not for reform.

Right Wing Overthrown

Curiously, Marcel Cachin, who is now the leader of the Left, the advocate of Moscow, was then what is called a Centrist. That is to say that he was much more on the Right than Mr. Longuet. He voted war credits and would not have his patriotism called into question. It would have seemed logical that Moscow should have chosen Mr. Longuet to be its French representative and excommunicated Mr. Cachin. Precisely the contrary has happened.

The minority of Mr. Longuet gradually grew into the majority and finally overthrew the Right Wing then led by Peter Renaudel. The followers of Longuet triumphed. They became still fiercer upholders of Bolshevism. Then came the elections and the Socialists who stood alone, having nothing to do with other parties, went under Mr. Longuet's leadership to complete defeat at the polls where the cry of Bolshevism was raised.

Marcel Cachin went to Moscow with J. O. Frossard. He was told the conditions on which the French Socialists could enter the Third International. These conditions must be thus resumed: All propaganda must have a clear and effective Communist character and the newspapers of the party must be directed by revolutionaries who will criticize not only the bourgeoisie but all reformers of any and every kind. Reformers and Centrists must be excluded from any posts of responsibility. Only militants must be tolerated.

Need of Revolution

In the party the members must be systematically taught that revolution is necessary. This propaganda will be illegal, but to refuse to carry it on will be regarded as treason. Particular insistence is laid upon the need of propaganda in the country districts which are more doubtful than the towns. Workers on the farm as well as workers in the factories must be brought into the movement.

The League of Nations is denounced, and indeed all movements of emancipation are to be encouraged. In all working-class organizations, cooperative societies, trade unions, and so forth, there should be bands of Communists who will endeavor to change the character of the organization and make them an instrument of revolution.

tion. The Communists must oppose the "yellow" officials and the "yellow" international of Amsterdam. Any representation in Parliament must be rigorously controlled, and if a deputy will not work for revolution in accordance with the instructions of the central committee of the party he must be ruthlessly excluded from the party.

Militarist Discipline

Discipline of a militarist character is required. There must be an intense centralization. Those who are the leaders, whether secret or avowed, constituted into a central committee, must be obeyed without contest. There must be periodic purification of the organization and all who do not fulfill the strict definition of revolutionary must be expelled.

Without reserve all Soviet republics must be supported. The dispatch of munitions to enemies of the Soviets must be stopped by every means, legal or illegal. Social programs must be scrapped and the full Communist program substituted. All decisions of a congress of the Communist International now and in the future must be accepted without question. Moreover, the very name of the party must be changed. Instead of Socialist Party it must be called Communist Party.

Such are conditions which Mr. Cachin apparently thinks it proper to accept. Comment upon them is almost superfluous. They cannot be accepted without amazement. The Mr. Longuet and those who retain some elements of independence and of common sense should refuse to march with the revolutionaries who will only succeed in smashing Socialism in France is to their credit.

CORDIAL RELATIONS OF JOINT COMMISSION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Canadian News Office

KINGSTON, Ontario.—At a banquet given here to the International Joint Waterways Commission, former Senator Gardner of the United States, laid stress upon the cordial relations existing between the Canadian and the American peoples, and the necessity as well as the wisdom of strengthening and perpetuating these friendly relations. Former Senator Gardner also made the statement in respect to the decisions of the Waterways Commission that there never had been any discord or disagreement, that on every issue their decisions had been unanimous. It was, he declared, a unique striking evidence that they strove for justice and for a square deal to all.

C. A. Magrath, chairman of the Canadian section of the commission, pointed out that the American members of the commission had been most generous and broad-minded in all their deliberations, and reached their conclusions, not in any desire to "help the United States and injure Canada, to get an advantage here or there, but simply and solely to render justice as justice should be rendered." The same happy spirit was manifested in the speeches of all the commissioners, who are at present securing data in Canada with reference to the proposal to deepen the St. Lawrence River for navigation and power purposes.

SIR ARTHUR CURRIE'S PLEA FOR EDUCATION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Canadian News Office

LONDON, Ontario.—Sir Arthur Currie, president of McGill University, addressed an audience here on his tour in the interests of the proposed \$5,000,000 McGill endowment fund. "Have we produced with wisdom and distributed with skill in the past?" he questioned. "There has been a great waste of our resources and our manufactured goods in the past five years, and now we are laboring under a stupifying burden of taxation. To halt these conditions we must produce more and distribution must be undertaken with greater care. It is by educating the young men in all the branches that we will secure the greatest results from our wealth of natural products."

Referring to social and industrial conditions, Sir Arthur asserted that the world is out of balance and that education was the thing which would right this most quickly. He said the universities should be a great influence in politics. People, however, speak slightly of politicians and it is but a short step from this to speaking slightly of the laws, and then only a trifle farther to anarchy. Education would help to put politics on a higher plane.

CLASSIFICATION OF LABOR PROPOSED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Canadian News Office

QUEBEC, Quebec.—J. E. Caron, Minister of Agriculture in Quebec, in some of his recent utterances, has made suggestions in regard to what may be called the classification of Labor which are attracting widespread notice both in city and country. They affect the workers in the cities, because they call attention, not only to the threatened decrease in agricultural production with a resultant scarcity of food, but also to the unfair competition of raw and untrained men from the country, claiming the same wages and thus imposing unreasonable prices upon their indifferently turned out products.

"True progress can only be made in this country as the farmers prosper," said the Minister in a recent address. "No other progress can be permanent. The high cost of living can only be reduced through greater and more economical production. This applies to city industries as well as to agriculture. City labor gets higher pay than farm labor. Men become members of a union with little or no apprenticeship. They get the wages

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HOTELKEEPER wanted, country place, modern conveniences, 23 miles from Boston. Address Littlewood Farm, Norfolk, Mass.

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of a trained mechanic before they have the training. They are inefficient but highly paid and the public has to pay for their bad workmanship and lack of qualification. Would it not be a good thing to pass a law or regulation requiring certain qualifications from every union man and obliging the union to issue a certificate stating the ability of the member and classifying all members according to fixed grade standards? This has been suggested, and I would like to know what are the objections to such a system. I should think the unions would benefit by such a system and would heartily approve of it. Anyway, public men are greatly concerned in this matter, for the position of the farmer and the artisan must be equalized by some means."

WINDSOR'S MUNICIPAL COAL BINS
Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Canadian News Office

WINDSOR, Ontario.—One of the first cities in Ontario to establish a municipal fuel yard, Windsor this year has the municipal bins well filled in anticipation of the coming winter's demand. Advantage has been taken of the city's proximity to United States coal centers to obtain a good supply, and the supply of fuel to the people at cost is now one of the border city's big enterprises. Mayor Winter has announced that next year new bins with capacity of thousands of tons will be erected along the water front with a view to saving haulage costs and being easily accessible to freight vessels. He estimates that the city will then be able to handle double the amount of coal it now buys for resale at cost to citizens. He proposes to have the coal brought direct to Windsor by water haul from the coal fields, and estimates that it can be done at considerable saving. There is no likelihood of a serious shortage of coal this winter, and prices are not regarded as exorbitant.

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THE CHILDREN'S PAGE

Elizabeth's Visitors

Elizabeth stood up straight in the sunny garden, as she contemplated flower borders from which she had just pulled the last remaining weeds. It was a glorious morning in early August—and being left alone, what more natural for a happy, active practical little girl, than that she should turn her attention toward tidying up the homes of her friends. Today it hadn't seemed quite easy to persevere in the work, for permission had been given very recently that she might take from bookshelves in the library upstairs any book she liked—and of all things in the world Elizabeth enjoyed reading! Besides a swing hung from the leafy bough of a tree near by. But thought of the glad surprise the sight of a tidy garden would give to her father and mother strengthened the little girl's determination—and now she was rewarded by the contemplation of work well done. She laughed at the flowers, nodding their heads in the playful breeze, and looking so much more comfy now in their beds of smoothly raked earth. "You are jolly little friends," said Elizabeth. She was quite sure they understood and responded to her joy, then catching up her little basket, with a hop, skip and a jump she was off across the grass.

But the swing was there! and no reason now existed why she should not enjoy the pleasure it offered. Elizabeth seated herself and began, slowly at first but with increasing swiftness, her flight into the air. Higher and higher she went. It must be glorious to fly through the air like a bird, thought Elizabeth, as she touched the highest point to which the swing could carry her.

At that moment her glance fell upon a little plot of ground which had before been overlooked. The swing slackened, she jumped off, and picking up her little basket, she walked toward the plot. As she drew nearer a blackish something fluttering under one of the overhanging bushes caught her attention, making her move forward more cautiously, wondering what new treasure of friendship she was about to find. It proved to be a rather large dark bird crouching there. Elizabeth fancied at first it must be a swallow but she was astonished that it made no attempt to fly away at her approach. As she came closer, its little bright eyes turned toward her, yet it did not offer to move! "That's very extraordinary," thought Elizabeth, as she sank down upon the grass by its side and ventured, with one gentle finger, to stroke it. Even now the bird made no effort to fly; on the contrary its pretty eyes seemed to look more trustingly into hers, asking help.

Very gently Elizabeth's right hand closed around it and hunch first examined its feet, which struck her as being remarkably short though in perfect condition, she placed it upon her knee stretching, as she did so, each beautiful strong sickle-shaped wing to reassure herself there was no reason why the bird should not fly.

"Little bird—What can you need?" asked Elizabeth. Presently, taking it up carefully, she rose and went into the paddock and there holding it out among the tall weeds and grasses, "Fly!" said Elizabeth coaxingly.

As if to show its willingness to obey her behest, the bird stretched its wings and made an attempt to rise into the air but only to flutter to the ground.

"Oh dear!" said Elizabeth—"you are a puzzle! If you would only tell me what you want! But you haven't said one word since I've known you—and even if you did, how could a little girl like me be expected to understand bird language? If Mother were at home, now it would be different—she's so wonderful at finding out what people need. Still," she added, "Mother always tells me to make quite sure to do the best I know at any moment—I guess I'll make you a cozy nest in my basket, get you something to eat and then, if I can't find out anything more about you, we shall just have both to be as happy as possible together and wait for Mother's return—see?"

No sooner said than done! The little basket was emptied of its weeds; fresh, sweet-smelling grass was plucked to form the nest, and the bird was placed in its temporary home and Elizabeth carried it into the house.

Suddenly recollection of the library and of permission given to use it, flashed upon her. "Supposing," whispered Elizabeth, her eyes now dancing in joyful anticipation—"just supposing!"

Elizabeth ran upstairs quickly and eagerly scanned the bookshelves in search of some title which might lead her to the information necessary. At last, upon the back of a volume, tucked away under the shadow of a curtain, she read in letters of gold the words—"Birds"—Bewick—1816. Here must be the answer to her problem!



"What's the news of the day, good neighbor, I pray?"

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

the book and stroking lovingly the little friend she whispered, "I know now, I know!—and you shall be free—I've found the way!"

Five minutes later the bird hovered upon the window sill of the highest room in the house.

"There, now," said Elizabeth—"you can fly!" and she watched it circling out into the clear heavens.

The Postmaster

"Mother, could you give us a wooden packing-case?"

"H'm—I rather think not. What is it for, Peter? Cases are not so plentiful nowadays."

"Well, then, haven't you a big square hat box upstairs?"

"My hat box! But what is it for?"

"For a post office."

"For what?"

"To make a post office."

"Let me hear more about it, Peter."

"It could stand on end just like Elsa's doll's house, and the front could be painted like our post office in Market Street—two windows and a slit for the letters, a real slit, of course."

"Who would write the letters?"

"You and Dad and all of us; and we'll send parcels and telegrams. Mayn't I go and buy you some real stamps tomorrow? While the clerk is getting them out of the drawer, I could just look around and find out how the counter is fixed."

"How are you going to make it?"

"The lid of that hat box would cut up into a lovely counter."

"My best hat box?"

"There will be a telegraph wire (I've got plenty of string) running up to the roof, and we shall send telegrams, and sell stamps, and weigh parcels. Elsa will be the clerk, and Rex will be postman. We'll have a pillar box, too, out in the garden!"

"What will make your pillar box?"

"A coco tin, painted. Oh, Mother, do let us have the hat box, please, please!"

"Not my best hat box! But, Peter, perhaps that's an old one up in the lumber room. Shall we go and see?"

"You shall send the first telegram in return for that box, Mother, you shall really."

Tail as a Tree

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

If I were as big and as tall as a tree. Just think of the things I'd be able to see!

Down on the heads of the busy people, Across the roofs to the highest steeples

I could look down from my place on high And watch a circus parade pass by. The birds would fly over and stop to rest.

Perhaps I could see them build a nest! I would watch the squirrels scamper and play At Hide and Seek all the livelong day. The stars and the sky would be near to me

If I were as big and as tall as a tree!

The Editor Chooses His Staff

The Hawk was the new Editor. He sat in his editorial chair in the deep profundity and solemnity suitable for so auspicious an occasion. The auspiciousness being the momentous choosing of his staff. Of course not the kind of staff you lean upon, but the special kind that does the regular writing of the newspaper.

Now to return to that profound thinking of this particular Editor:

The hawk he sat in weighty thought "Best writers are not to be bought."

The Editor continued his considerations:

"For running an impartial universal Gazette."

The finest paper that ever was yet. We need politics, news, art, music so fine And always the truth in each line upon line."

Well, first of all the editorial page. Why not write that himself?

For fashions the silkworm surely should do. But for art and for music he couldn't think who.

For a page of sports:

The man who kept so good a wicket. The active, slender, nimble cricket. The bee for architectural news, The household page and other views.

Surely to begin with that should suffice.

At this moment the Hawk, sitting so gravely in the editorial chair, was rudely disturbed by quantities of Brownies hurrying in upon him. While he was yet framing the speech which he was just briefly to indicate the dignity which he intended should be maintained when addressing the Editor, he found himself covered with sheets upon sheets of white paper. The Hawk by curiosity got the better of the editorial dignity, and he pounced upon them hopefully, looking for copy, but alas! here were no fine-drawn sentiments, bright and witty feature articles, or entertaining stories for the Little Brownies' Page; there were nothing but—

Advertisements.

The Hawk read a few something like this:

From Miss Spider:

"I'm writing to tell you I'm such a fine spinner."

"I can spin almost anything between five and eleven."

From Mr. Mole:

"I can burrow a passage or hole. Finer and better than any other mole."

From Mr. Frog:

"Come ride me and then I'll give such a jump. Far further than others, but you I won't bump."

From Messrs. Ants:

"Towns and cities we do build. No other builders are so skilled."

"Tut, tut, tut, tut," said the Hawk. "Just let me explain to you our standard for advertisement. To begin with they are to help the people, to give them the best choice in their shopping and daily affairs. Therefore, they must be true. We won't accept any-

thing that is not. Now, Mr. Mole, how in the world do you know that you can burrow better than any other mole? Have you ever proved it? You have got to advertise your wares and trades, not yourselves. For instance you might put it this way:

Engineer. Mr. Mole.

If engineering you want done. A trial please give me, please just one. And then I'll burrow you, a hole. On lines laid down by every mole.

Or:

Job Master. Riding. Mr. Frog.

If you will try me and ride me I'll jump. And hope to alight without making a bump.

Or:

Town planning and building. Messrs. Ant Bros.

Towns and cities we do build. And think you'll find our work is skilled.

"There now," concluded the Hawk, "that's quite enough to show you what I want; you mustn't advertise anything unless you can prove what you say is absolutely true. Think of your customers, and not of self-advertisement, and then you'll bring me the sort of stuff I want. Thank you. Good morning."

The Arrowhead

The arrowhead is a water plant, and has been flowering in the rivers and canals ever since the early summer, when it came to the surface again after a long rest as swollen stems and tubers in the mud at the bottom of the water. The little tubers were about the size of large hazelnuts, and contained the arrowhead's food stores for its first growth of the year. Now, however, the plant is fully grown, and is already laying by another store of food for next season's use in its creeping stems along the bed of the stream.

You may know the arrowhead at once from all other water plants by its wonderful, arrow-shaped leaves, six or eight inches long, with stout stalks and spreading, pointed lobes. In shape they will remind you more than anything of the flint arrowheads which were used by the men of long ago, but of course the leaves are much larger than the stones. The flowers grow on tall, stout stems, 18 inches in height, and are arranged in whorls or rings. There are usually about three of these flower-whorls on each stem, with three or five whorls, with perhaps five flowers in each, and then, with its pink or white reflection in the water, the arrowhead becomes a very beautiful plant.

Coral Islands

A coral island has a shape of its own, and pleasant sounding names are used to describe it. The island itself is called an atoll (pronounce at-oll with an equal stress on each syllable). An atoll is a ring shaped island, with usually one or more breaks in the ring, called boat-channels, and the water surrounded by the ring is called the lagoon.

The nest of the blackcap is not usually built until about the middle of May, when the vegetation is sufficiently advanced and dense to afford it cover; small woods, coppes, plantations and thickets, where bramble, wild roses, honeysuckle and nightshade flourish and which form an entangled mass of growth, are the favorite resorts chosen for its nest. It is neatly and strongly constructed of

What's the News of the Day

What's the news of the day,
Good neighbor, I pray?
They say the balloon
Has gone up to the moon.

British Nesting Birds

The Blackcap (Sylvia Aticapilla)

This delightful songster, hardly, if any, inferior to the celebrated nightingale, arrives in England about the middle of April, when several other of the spring migrants make their first appearance. Throughout England and Wales it is generally common but somewhat locally distributed.

In Scotland its numbers diminish, becoming scarce in the northern parts, and in Ireland it occurs sparingly though several examples have been observed there in the winter. Occasionally a few birds remain in the warmest districts of England and Wales throughout the winter months, especially in the extreme southwestern portion.

During the first few days after its arrival, the blackcap may be heard practicing his music in a very sweet low tone, only audible at a little distance, while he remains concealed in the thick entangled hedgerow or amid the dense undergrowth of a copse. But in about a week his full vocal powers are acquired, when he pours forth the sweetest of bird music; possessing the power of a blackbird and the melody of the nightingale, it surpasses both and all others in its wonderful modulation. So clear, loud, and flute-like are some of its notes that it is difficult to realize so small a bird, somewhat less than a robin in size, is capable of producing a song so powerful. It loves to sing while hidden among the densest vegetation. At such times it is easy to approach the little minstrel to within a few feet and watch him warbling as he hops from twig to twig, or you may see him sitting still for a moment or two, turning his head from side to side, and his little throat expanded and vibrating as he treats you to his music. One moment the notes are low and soft, at another loud and clear. Its song is the sweetest of all birds.

The blackcap is an active little warbler, seldom still, and almost always hopping from branch to branch, winding his way through the thickest vegetation. Now and again he appears on the topmost twigs or branches of the bushes or even of the taller trees, but soon descends again into the denser growth.

Perhaps the real monkey with the feather in his cap and the red coat was glad to see Jacko, too.

Jacko at the Seaside

When Mollie went to the seaside of course she took Jacko with her. Jacko is Mollie's monkey. He is made of green cloth with two black buttons for his eyes and a very long tail.

Wherever Mollie goes Jacko goes too.

When Mollie went down to the sands with her spade and her bucket Jacko always went with her.

When Mollie had finished her castles of sand, Jacko would sit on top like a king on his throne.

When Mollie paddled then Jacko would stay on a rock and watch her. Paddling was a thing Jacko did not care about. He liked to keep dry.

One day Mollie was going out with her father. They were only going to be away just for five minutes, so that day Jacko was left behind.

"Good-bye," Mollie had said. "I won't be long, Jacko." Then she had put him up in the window to watch for her coming back.

Now before Mollie and her father turned the corner they saw a man wheeling a hurdy gurdy along the road. On the top of the hurdy gurdy sat a monkey. It was a real monkey, dressed in a red coat and with a feather in his hat.

The man stopped quite close to them and began to grind his organ.

"Oh!" cried Mollie, "please, father, wait for me just a minute."

Mollie ran back to the house, she ran up the steps, she ran across the room and took Jacko in her arms. She carried him back down the street and never stopped once till she reached the organ grinder. "You see, father," Mollie said, lifting Jacko up as high as she could, "I did want Jacko to see a monkey that could dance."

Perhaps the real monkey with the feather in his cap and the red coat was glad to see Jacko, too.

Butterflies

There are 70 different kinds of English butterflies, some very common and some very rare. Some butterflies, like the "painted lady," fly over the Channel from France to England every year.

Lee's First Bear

"Raspberries are nearly gone down in the pasture," said Dick Hardy, as he and his cousin Lee came in from tending the sheep in the hill lot. "Can't we all go berrying in the chopplings, mother, before the bears begin to break down the bushes there?"

"What are 'chopplings,' anyway," asked Lee, who had come from his city home in the middle west to spend the summer in Maine, and was finding no end of interesting new things there. "Do you mean to say there are bears around here and that they pick raspberries?"

"We have bears for neighbors, still," answered Mrs. Hardy, "just as we have foxes and deer, and once several winters ago a moose came into the yard after a snowstorm. Dick, you must tell Lee about the chopplings; I think he will like to go berrying with us."

Dick's father came in that night with the same thought in mind. "Can't we all take a day off tomorrow, and try the raspberries in the chopplings?" he asked as they sat down to supper.

"The children were just talking about it," said Mrs. Hardy. "It will be a splendid outing and we can be ready for an early start tomorrow."

Promptly at 7 o'clock next morning the two-seated wagon left the yard. Dick waved his hand in the direction of the woods to the north of them. "You might not think it," he explained to his cousin, "but our farm is only four miles from the woods—no settlements, practically, between us and Canada. There's lots of timber cut in the woods every year. Then the cut-over lands—chopplings, we call them—are left to grow up again, and quite often wild raspberries spring up after a hardwood growth. Presently the young trees crowd the berries out, but for a time we can count on good picking in the cleared places. And the bears are fond of berries, too. Of course we don't often see them in the chopplings, but they are sometimes around." They drove for an hour on the uphill road; finally they turned down a dim, green, woods road and came to an old camp, where they unharnessed the horse.

"This lot was cut over three years ago," Dick told Lee. "It's a big clearing. This was the main camp, but we are going to take our pile over to the west side." Half a mile farther on they reached a smaller shack.

"Here we are," said Mr. Hardy, as they gazed around at the ripe berries hanging thick on all sides. "Lee, you and Dick keep each other in sight and don't try to pick too far from the shack. If you see a bear, be sure and call the rest of us to get a look at him," he added, laughingly, as they scattered among the bushes.

The sun rose higher and higher, and the fruit tinkled pleasantly into the shiny pails. Dick was eager to show what a picker he was, and Lee had determined not to let himself be far outdone. At 12 o'clock his uncle's whistle called them together, and just outside the small shack with its high window and swinging door they sat down to lunch. There were berries and honey for dessert. Lee ate his slowly, for he was very fond of honey.

"I'll leave this bit of honey here in the jar for you, Lee," said Mrs. Hardy, as she packed their things neatly inside the shack after dinner. "Father and I are going back to pick around the brook. We'll start home about 3. You can finish your lunch inside the shack, Lee, and join us when you get ready."

"Go ahead, Lee," said his cousin. "Tell you what, I'll call you when I find a good patch and then you can come and find your last pail. You don't have to stir yet. There's lots of time for another biscuit and honey, old chap."

The coolness of the shack seemed most inviting after the hot sun. "You'll surely call me!" asked Lee. "Sure thing," answered Dick.

Lee spread another biscuit thick with honey, and, pushing the swinging door ajar, lay down in a corner of the camp. Presently things grew dark and still. The biscuit dropped unnoticed from his hand. Dick's call of "Berries O!" went unheeded. Suddenly Lee turned over in surprise. Something warm brushed his hand. "Go 'way, Prince dog," he muttered, sleepily, as he flung out his arm.

"Woof!" said "Prince" definitely. Lee sat up, wide awake. Then he half realized what had happened. A bear cub had smelled his honey, and had come for a taste of it! Lee slammed the shack door and ran down the path. "Come and see what I found in the shack. I guess it's a little bear," he thought it was old Prince. Can I take it home with me, Uncle Ned?

Mr. Hardy came up. "What's that? I thought you were in the shack yourself."

"I was, but I went to sleep and a little bear came in. He wanted my honey, I guess. He's a little one; can I take him home with me?"

"I should say," exclaimed his uncle. "Don't you think his mother might object? Besides, he might want to come back to the woods, you know."

"But you told me to call you, if I saw one," said Lee, hurrying along.

"So I did," was the reply. "But I didn't know then that you planned to invite one to lunch."

Inside the shack the cub was whimpering at the door. His feast was ended, he remembered that his mother was far away. When the door was suddenly opened he slipped out, ambled rapidly into the underbrush.

"He was a cunning little fellow," said Lee eagerly. "If we could only have taken him home with us!"

"Very cunning, but I guess we're satisfied with our raspberries for today," smiled his uncle.

"Yes," exclaimed Lee, as they gathered up their pails. "We got a lot of raspberries to take home, and I've seen a real live bear in the chopplings!"

THE HOME FORUM

While the Blackbird Sings

How sweet the harmonies of afternoon!
The blackbird sings along the sunny breeze
His ancient song of leaves, and summer
Rich breath of hayfields streams
thro' whispering trees;
And birds of morning trim their
bustling wings,
And listen fondly while the blackbird
sings.

How soft the love-light of the West
reposes
On this green valley's cheery soli-
tude,
On the trim cottage with its screen of
roses,
On the grey belfry with its ivy hood,
And murmuring mill-race, and the
wheel that flings
Its bubbling freshness—while the
blackbird sings.

Before her home, in her accustomed
seat,
The tidy grandam spins beneath the
shade
Of the old honeysuckle, at her feet
The dreaming pug and purring tabby
laid;
To her low chair a little maiden clings,
And spells in silence while the black-
bird sings.

Sometimes the shadow of a lazy cloud
Breathes o'er the hamlet with its
gardens green,
While the far fields, with sunlight
overflow'd,
Like golden shores of Fairyland are
seen;
Again, the sunshine on the shadow
springs,
And from the thicket where the black-
bird sings.

The woods, the lawn, the peaked
manorhouse
With its peach-covered walls, and
rockery loud,
The trim, quaint garden alleys,
screen'd with boughs,
The lion-hearted gates, so grim and
proud,
The mossy fountain with its murmur-
ings
Lie in warm sunshine while the
blackbird sings.

—Frederick Tennyson.

Lowell's Estimate of Three Men

Three men, almost contemporaneous with each other—Wordsworth, Keats, and Byron—were the great means of bringing back English poetry from the sandy deserts of rhetoric. . . . Of these, Wordsworth was the only conscious reformer, and his hostility to the existing formalism injured his

earlier poems by tingeing them with something of iconoclastic extravagance. He was the deepest thinker, Keats the most essentially a poet, and Byron the most keenly intellectual of the three. Keats had the broadest mind, or at least his mind was open on more sides, and he was able to understand Wordsworth and judge Byron, equally conscious, through his artistic sense, of the greatnesses of the one and the many littlenesses of the other, while Wordsworth was isolated in a feeling of his prophetic

of color that did your heart good, was to make the foundation white. Half-open roses amongst white pinks are delicious both to the scent and the sight. The Duke of Devonshire (almost the only great man whom I know, and who has always been so kind to me that I do not apologize for seeming to boast of his kindness, as I should of any other Duke), once brought me a nosegay composed in the same spirit—about a dozen forced moss-rose buds in the center, surrounded by some hundred flower-

A Late Lark Twitters

A late lark twitters from the quiet skies;
And from the west,
Where the sun, his day's work ended,
Lingers as in content,
There falls on the old, grey city
An influence luminous and serene.
A shining peace.

The smoke ascends
In a rosy-and-golden haze. The spires
Shine, and are changed. In the valley
Shadows rise. The lark sings on. . . .
—W. E. Henley.

the city this morning—is to give her a word at a time, and to go on repeating it over and over again until she's got hold of it. . . .

"I've got the very word," I said. "It's 'hallo.' You see it's a pleasant form of greeting to any stranger, and it will go perfectly with the next word that she's taught, whatever it may be."

"Supposing it's 'wardrobe,' suggested Reggie, 'or 'sardine'?"

"Why not? 'Hallo, Sardine' is the perfect title for a 'revue.' Witty, subtle, neat. . . ."

"Yes, 'hallo' isn't at all bad," said

Habitation

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

A PROBLEM which has from time to time in the world's history assumed formidable proportions, is the housing problem. Cities, and even universities, at times seem so crowded as to deny a place to some of the people who desire to find quarters there. To one who has, in belief, experienced an unavailing search for a habitation in a large city, the words of the Psalmist, "Be thou my strong habitation, whereunto I may continually resort," may seem very remote and impractical.

But Christian Science teaches that no promise of God's ready, providing care is impractical or inapplicable, and that the harmonious solution of every problem is found in spiritual understanding of the spiritual reality that the material seeming denies. In Christian Science it is made clear that in the face of any conditions whatsoever, in the face of no matter what prophecies of inflation, congestion, shortage, or lack, it is still true that God, Principle, is reigning, that the kingdom of heaven is present right now. It is always true that it is He "who giveth us richly all things to enjoy," for He is perpetually supplying His idea, man and the universe, with infinite good.

In divine Science, one does not reason from the social, industrial, or economic causes and effects of a material universe, and work from these to a wise course of action. One's reasoning starts and ends with the directing fact that God, Spirit, is All. Now the All, the omnipotent, omniscient, omnipresent creator, made all things, and "without him was not anything made that was made." Moreover, it is self-evident that God, Mind, creates nothing unlike Himself, Spirit. Then matter was never created. Neither can evil claim existence. Nor were congestion, inflation, and shortage made in God's creation. God, or Truth, tells us that these have no existence when He declares, "I am the Lord, and there is none else, there is no God beside me: I girded thee, though thou hast not known me." He who is girded, everywhere encompassed by God, cannot hear the false, blatant voice of matter, for he is hearing the still, true voice of the One only, against which there is nothing to strive. Mrs. Eddy puts it scientifically when she says, "A molecule, as matter, is not formed by Spirit; for Spirit is spiritual consciousness alone. Hence this spiritual consciousness can form nothing unlike itself, Spirit, and Spirit is the only creator. The material atom is an outlined falsity of consciousness, which can gather additional evidence of consciousness and life only as it adds lie to lie." ("Unity of God," p. 35.) It is of this spiritual creation that we read in Genesis, "And God saw everything that he had made, and, behold, it was very good."

Then in Christian Science, one cannot accept as the real habitation the outward signs and structures of the cities built with hands. One must, since God made all, find his habitation, and all his needs in Mind. That is, the first work of the metaphysician, the idea of Mind, is absolutely spiritual. It consists in understanding the perfection, presence, and substance of the spiritual creation, the only creation there is. As Mrs. Eddy says, "For right reasoning there should be but one fact before the thought, namely, spiritual existence. In reality there is no other existence, since Life cannot be united to its likeness, mortality." (Science and Health, p. 492.)

With this reasoning, or spiritual understanding, the material conditions have absolutely nothing to do. Reversed, they are witnesses of Truth, but as sense testimony they cannot enter into, alter, or guide man's perception of the real any more than the appearance that the railroad tracks come together can deceive the engineer, and halt or deflect his onward course to his right destination. There never could be a time or condition when the place that God has prepared for those who understand His allness, is not present, available, proper, "without money and without price," wherein they will be "abundantly satisfied," and wherein they may dwell forever. In Mind's habitation, in the "house of the Lord," man lives and moves and has his being, and it is about this house alone that the Christian metaphysician reasons. He sees that he is searching spiritual understanding, the knowledge of God's completely good, unlimited creation, and he sees that he can admit as consciousness nothing that is not of God. Surely this is what Jesus meant when he said, "But seek ye first the kingdom of God, and his righteousness; and all these things shall be added unto you." He, himself, the master Metaphysician, found the tribute money and the loaves and fishes right at hand. Knowing the reality of God's universe, he proved to the disciples, who but dimly comprehended infinite Spirit, that the material need was met, for God always meets man's need in the way that man best understands.

Thus, dwelling in the knowledge of Mind's allness, man has the understanding to perceive his habitation in the place best suited to his usefulness and progress. There is no law against the operation of this law of God, nor against man's spiritual perception of it. Mrs. Eddy explains this as follows: "Spiritual sense is the discernment of spiritual good. Understanding is the line of demarcation between the real and unreal. Spiritual understanding unfolds Mind—Life, Truth, and Love, and demonstrates the divine sense, giving the spiritual proof of the uni-

verse in Christian Science. This understanding is not intellectual, is not the result of scholarly attainments; it is the reality of all things brought to light. God's ideas reflect the immortal, unerring, and infinite. The mortal, erring, and finite are human beliefs, which apportion to themselves a task impossible for them, that of distinguishing between the false and the true." (Science and Health, pp. 505, 506.)

A Land of Bright Skies

Leaving the lonely inn, we struck upon a narrow road that climbed directly to the skyline above, and soon found ourselves high up in the world with a high horizon around; and the wide views revealed over land and sea were worthy of the climb. We were on the great hills of the South Country. That stand along the sea.

A land blest that day with a largeness of light and sunshine. . . . Sleepy or stupid the Sussex folk are not, according to my experience, though quiet mannered and slow of speech—perhaps more given to thinking than talking, for which I esteem them. A quiet man is not necessarily a stupid one. Then we motored on, careless of direction, taking first this road and that as fancy dictated; it saved us the trouble of consulting our map, and as we had no special destination in view, where would have been the use of consulting it? Even the sign posts were disregarded; we had no desire to be directed. So in time we came to a tree-shaded, winding road, bounded on one side by a wild and extensive park—a park beautiful with undulating woods and great glades of grass and bracken; this we discovered to be Ashburnham.

The road appeared to be but little traveled, and it had a pleasant look, so by the side of a stretch of waste ground, graced by a clump of Scotch firs, we were tempted to halt awhile. In all fair England one could hardly hope to find a more rural or a more peaceful resting spot; not a human habitation was in sight; and but for the roadway and park palings there was no sign of man's handiwork; nothing to reveal the century we were in, we might have been travelers in the Elizabethan days for all our eyes could tell. The only sounds we heard were the joyous songs of birds mingled with the sur-surr of the wind amongst the trees.

Sussex is today, apart from a few districts whereon the modern builder has unhappily set his stamp, a delightful land of bright skies, of pure bracing breezes and rural pleasantness—a land to love. . . .—James John Hissey.

SCIENCE AND HEALTH

With Key to the Scriptures

By

MARY BAKER EDDY

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Tougourt, a town and oasis of the Algerian Sahara

In Tougourt

"It is morning—the sun has just risen. Below me lies the town, its roofs afire with early light," says Gilbert Watson in "The Voice of the South." "At this hour everything is bathed in rose-color. Tougourt is a sparkle of isolated lights shining like stars against a dreaming depth of shadow. . . . In the distance the desert, during its one hour of freshness, appears to smile at the rising sun. In the market-place far below, animation is at its height. Sounds of life steal upward, softened and rendered melancholy by the distance. I see Arabs coming and going, numerous and insignificant as ants. A caravan of camels winds its leisurely way through the crowd. One by one the animals disappear within the gates of a Fondouk; the noise of their roaring comes faintly to the ear. Little donkeys plod to and fro, laden with market produce, stirring the dust with their tiny hoofs. A tall palm grows in the middle of an open space. It stands alone; the other palms are massed in the shimmering background. Around this solitary tree the vortex of Arab life eddies ceaselessly. Through the radiant air I can distinguish countless figures squatting in rows, passing and repassing, buying, selling, chatting, gesticulating. The myriad bournouses are of a shade with the gray dust. Here and there the monotony is relieved by splashes of color. The vivid green of freshly-cut barley—the dark-red cloaks of the Bureau Arabs—the blur of hues quivering over a heap of oriental carpets—the orange of a girl's caftan as she flits past in the sun—the blue uniform and red fez of a Tirailleur—all mix and mingle, isolated yet indivisible as are the broken lights in a kaleidoscope."

Evangeline Speaks

We stood in a circle round the parrot's cage and gazed with interest at its occupant. She (Evangeline) was balancing easily on one leg, while with the other leg and her beak she tried to peel a monkey-nut. There are some of us who hate to be watched at meals, particularly when dealing with the dessert, but Evangeline is not of our number.

"There," said Mrs. Atherley, "isn't she a beauty?"

I felt that, as the last to be introduced, I ought to say something.

"What do you say to a parrot?" I whispered to Miss Atherley.

"Have a banana," suggested Reggie.

"I believe you say 'Scratch-a-poll!'" said Miss Atherley, "but I don't know why."

Evangeline paid no attention to us. She continued to wrestle with the monkey-nut. I should say she was a bird not easily amused. . . .

The next morning Evangeline was as silent as ever. Miss Atherley and I surveyed it after breakfast. It was still grappling with a monkey-nut, but no doubt a different one.

"Isn't it ever going to talk?" I asked. "Really, I thought parrots were continually chatting."

"Yes, but they have to be taught—just like you teach a baby."

At dinner that evening, Mr. Atherley being now with us, the question of Evangeline's education was seriously considered.

"The only proper method," began Mr. Atherley. . . .

"The only proper method of teaching a parrot—I got it from a man in

Bog-Myrtle and Peat

Let them boast of Arabia, oppressed
By the odor of myrrh on the breeze;
In the isles of the East and the West
That are sweet with the cinnamon
trees

Let the sandal-wood perfume the seas
Give the roses to Rhodes and to
Crete,

We are more than content, if you
please
With the smell of bog-myrtle and
peat!

Though Dan Virgil enjoyed himself
best
With the scent of the limes, when
the bees
Hummed low round the doves in their
nest,

Had he sung in our northern degrees,
He'd have sought a seurer retreat,
He'd have dwelt, where the heart of
us flees,
With the smell of bog-myrtle and
peat!

—Andrew Lang.

A Discourse on Flowers

Miss Mitford to John Ruskin

November 25, 1854.

I have just been reading the report of your lecture in the "Globe," most kindly sent to me for that purpose by Lady Russell, and I have been so much struck with a coincidence between your knowledge and my ignorance that I cannot help writing to you on the subject. One of my delights . . . when that acre of garden behind our little cottage was as closely set with flowers as a meadow is set with grass, was to arrange those flowers in jars, and I always found that the way to make a brilliant spot, a bit

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, U. S. A., THURSDAY, OCT. 21, 1920

EDITORIALS

Bulgaria's Professions

A FEW months ago, Alexander Stamboulsky, Prime Minister of Bulgaria, addressed a personal letter to Mr. Veniselos. In this letter, after indulging in much praise of the Greek Premier's conciliatory qualities, and reminding him of the generous sacrifices which Greece had been prepared to make, in 1912, and again in 1915, in order to bring about a full measure of peace and co-operation between the two countries, Mr. Stamboulsky proceeded to ask Mr. Veniselos to renew these offers. In other words, he invited Greece to wipe out all that had happened during the last eight years, and to take up her dealings with Bulgaria at the point where they stood before Bulgaria threw off the mask in her shameful treachery at the close of the First Balkan War.

The reply of Mr. Veniselos was characteristic. The Greek Premier is sincerely desirous of securing unity in the Balkans. From the first, it has been his policy, and, because it was his policy, and because he saw that there could be no peace in the Balkans until the idea of the hegemony of any one state had been utterly abolished, and the idea of unity and cooperation installed in its place, he was ready, as Mr. Stamboulsky reminded him, to make sacrifices, and sacrifices of the most generous nature, in order to achieve his purpose. Mr. Veniselos is, however, first and last, a statesman of quite remarkable insight and wisdom. It is safe to say that he has never been really deceived by Bulgaria. He has always been willing to hope for the best; to afford Bulgaria every chance; to meet her more than half way; but he has always, it may be ventured, taken Bulgaria's measure pretty accurately, and, whilst willing to act magnanimously himself, has never formed any plans which depended for their success upon the display of a like magnanimity by Bulgaria.

And so, in replying to Mr. Stamboulsky's letter, Mr. Veniselos made his position quite clear. Greece had, it was true, desired and striven, in the past, for a friendly understanding with Bulgaria, and had been prepared to make sacrifices in order to bring about such an understanding. There had, moreover, been no change in Greek policy in this respect. Greece still desired an understanding with Bulgaria, just so soon as such an understanding was really possible. No understanding would be possible, however, until Bulgaria had convinced her neighbors of her sincerity.

That is one phase of the situation, the Greco-Bulgarian phase, and there, for the moment, the Greco-Bulgarian phase rests. Another phase of the situation is the Anglo-Bulgarian phase. Mr. Stamboulsky is now in London with the object of bringing the new Bulgaria "into closer and more intimate touch with the British Government and the British Nation." It is a very laudable purpose, and Mr. Stamboulsky, through his colleague, Mr. Boris P. Kissimoff, a former Bulgarian minister plenipotentiary in Athens, made out a most plausible case to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor. The picture which he drew of Bulgaria earnestly desirous of renewing good relations with Great Britain; determined, in spite of their severity, faithfully to fulfill her obligations under the treaty of Neuilly; assuring all and sundry that she has no warlike intentions against her neighbors, but only desires to live at peace, rehabilitate herself, and discharge her debts, such a picture is nothing if not convincing. True, Bulgaria seeks to secure the intervention of Great Britain in respect to obtaining an outlet in Greek territory on the Aegean; true, also, she desires to obtain financial help in order to carry out her schemes for internal reconstruction; but these accommodations are only the natural and indeed inevitable consequences of those good relations, the renewal of which is, of course, the main purpose of Mr. Stamboulsky's visit.

Mr. Kissimoff then went on to answer some questions. Was it one concerning internal conditions in Bulgaria? They were excellent. More than any other conquered nation, Bulgaria had made "rapid and effective strides toward setting her house in order." By the terms of the Peace Treaty, compulsory service had been abolished in favor of a voluntary system, and the effect of this provision was seen in the almost total extinction of the Bulgarian Army. The people had been so disgusted with the result of the Great War that they had, with one accord, gone back to the land, and it was impossible to secure recruits for the army by the voluntary system. So it went on, until Mr. Kissimoff wound up with what he described as "a categorical assertion of the greatest friendship toward England, because we remember the help we have received from her during our forty years' existence as a State."

Now at the very time that Mr. Kissimoff was making these assertions and asseverations to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor, in London, there was coming to this paper from Athens, through one of the highest authorities on the question, a view of Bulgaria's professions and intentions which revealed a very different picture.

"Another interesting phase of the Balkan situation," this authority wrote, "is the policy being pursued by Bulgaria. It shows two main objectives: first, to secure permission from the powers to maintain a comparatively large army; and, secondly, to enter the southeastern entente. In regard to the first, Bulgaria hopes to achieve her purpose, in the case of France, by persuading the French Government that France could use such an army against the Rumanians, in the event of their trying to pass the Danube; in the case of Italy, that the Bulgarian Army might be used against Serbia; and in the case of Great Britain, by promising that she would turn it against Greece in the improbable event of the return of the former King Constantine. As to the second objective, namely, to secure for herself a place in the southeastern entente, Bulgaria only desires this if she can also secure

the exclusion of Greece, whom she desires to show as aiming to use the new entente for her own aggressive purposes."

If this be a true estimate of the Bulgarian policy, and there is every reason to suppose that it is a true estimate, it is plain that the world has still to deal with the same Bulgaria as in years past, the Bulgaria that betrayed Serbia and Greece in 1913, and sold herself to the central powers in 1915. Every one desires the rehabilitation of Bulgaria and her reception into the company of decent peoples, but, as Mr. Veniselos says, before this can be done, she will have to give proofs of the sincerity and genuineness of her reformation. So far, there have only been words, just as there were in 1912 and 1915. What proofs there are tend very decidedly in the other direction.

Getting the Truth About Haiti

ALL too slowly the Haitian situation is becoming fairly clear. While the result of the United States Navy Department's detailed investigation should perhaps be awaited before any final word is spoken, enough has now come to light to give assurance that there has been no general or widespread abuse of the power exerted through the Marine Corps in occupying the country and maintaining order there. Most of the trouble appears to have been localized in one of two mountain villages, and to have involved positive disobedience of orders on the part of subordinate officers of the corps who were serving as commanding officers of the native gendarmerie. In fact, the major formerly controlling the gendarmerie of the Department of Northern Haiti seems to be considered chiefly responsible for the conditions which have attracted the recent unfavorable criticism of the United States régime.

From the delayed report of Colonel Russell—and the failure of this report to reach the Navy Department in due season, after its dispatch by the officer who made it last March, is in itself a matter that needs to be carefully looked into—as well as from apparently reliable information brought to this country by Harry A. Frank, the author, who was in Haiti not long ago procuring material for a series of descriptive articles, it appears that the revival of the old French corvée under the supervision of the gendarmerie, in 1916, led to abuses of the system, in certain northern villages at all events, that excited the natives, gave color to rumors that the Americans were intending to bring back slavery, and precipitated much of the armed opposition that is now referred to as banditry. Under the old corvée of French times a native was expected to give three or four days' labor in each year upon the public roads. Haitian roads have been in wretched condition, and they furnished apparently reasonable excuse for the revival. The system, fairly managed, could offer presumably no more ground for objection on the part of Haitian peasants than the very similar system, in vogue among Maine farmers, of giving a certain number of days' work on the roads each year in lieu of tax money. But in certain mountain villages, at least, the gendarmerie appears to have been permitted, or encouraged, by its commander and his subordinates, to take the natives from their dwellings at night and to keep them at road work for weeks at a time. In the disorders and unrest that followed, the officers undoubtedly used harsh methods, and there were executions that gave some ground for the statements that natives were being killed without due consideration.

These things were bad enough in themselves, but they would have reflected less discredit upon those in higher control of the Haitian military régime if they had been discovered with reasonable promptitude and had given rise to immediate and adequate measures of correction. A brigade commander learned of the illegal executions during an investigation in March, 1919, but the only disciplinary action on his part was to order the transfer of the gendarmerie officers against whom charges had been made. The Secretary of the Navy took action on charges made against two marines on a court-martial trial, in the autumn following, by indorsing directions that the matter be thoroughly sifted and a report made. His directions were followed, but for some reason the report which Colonel Russell, then brigade commander at Port-au-Prince, forwarded in March of this year never reached the Secretary. He did not learn what it contained until, after cabling to Haiti, he had a copy brought back from the island by two officers of the Marine Corps who, having been sent to the island to make a special inquiry, presented findings which were made public on October 15, last.

Probably more talk has been stirred up over this whole matter than would have attended it if there had been just now no political election impending. But it goes without saying that the affair should be fully ventilated and that adequate disciplinary measures should be taken against all officers guilty of improper conduct. Still, after all is said, it must be admitted that the evidence now at hand indicates that the American régime in Haiti has been generally deserving of high credit. Out of the native gendarmerie the Marine Corps officers have developed a body which, in form and service, promises to win the same kind and measure of commendation that has been so freely accorded to the native constabulary developed quite similarly in the Philippines. Relations of loyalty and confidence have been established in and between the gendarmerie and the corps, and both bodies are credited with no small measure of courage, efficiency, and steadiness in maintaining order and aiding in the general reconstruction of the country.

The Kingdom of the Hedjaz

THE effort that is being made by the Kingdom of the Hedjaz to interest Europe and the world generally in its future, and to make clear its position, is deserving of all sympathy. It was in the autumn of 1915 that Great Britain acknowledged the independence of Arabia; and proclaimed a new Arab Kingdom, recognizing Hussein, the Grand Sherief of Mecca, as its first King. This act of Great Britain was received with enthusiasm by the Arabs, and it was not long before Hussein I showed himself able and willing to be of the utmost service to the allied cause. With an army which steadily increased in numbers and efficiency, he threw himself

into the war against Turkey, and rendered invaluable aid to General Allenby in his campaign in Palestine. Eventually, an Arab army under Emir Feisal, the third son of Hussein, made a victorious entry into the ancient Arab city of Damascus.

Such was the position at the end of the war, when the whole issue was transferred for final settlement to the Peace Conference. What happened at that conference was one long disappointment to the Arab people. Every month that passed saw the dream of a great united Arab Kingdom vanishing before the various claims of the powers based on "previous treaties" which were, in turn, the outcome of "recognized" rights and privileges. In all, when the question came up for discussion, there were found to be five previous agreements, and, although it was claimed that there was nothing inconsistent in these documents, the Arabs, headed by the Emir Feisal, were strong in their insistence that the Arab question should be settled on the basis of self-determination, without reference to any previous agreements entered into between the Allies. The Peace Conference, however, refused to admit the justice of these contentions, with the result that, in March last, an Arab congress was held at Damascus, and Emir Feisal was proclaimed King of Syria. That, however, settled nothing. France was bitterly opposed to any such arrangement, and the latest development in a very long and complicated story is that Emir Feisal is today, apparently, an exile from his country, seeking some measure of justice from European statesmen.

Now, the position of the Kingdom of the Hedjaz in all this is one of considerable difficulty. From the first, there has been a tendency to regard the claim of the Arab in Hedjaz as identical with the claim of the Arab in Syria, when, as a matter of fact, the two issues are entirely distinct. The Hedjaz has got what it wanted. It would welcome, of course, the establishment of a strong united Arab Kingdom, but the fact that justice is not done to the Arab in this respect does not interfere with the determination of the Hedjaz to consolidate and develop itself. It is with this end in view that King Hussein dispatched to Europe the mission which, under Prince Lotfollah, is at the present time in London. Nevertheless, a great United Arab State is still the claim of the Arab in the Mid-East, and it is interesting to note that Prince Lotfollah, in the course of a conversation on the question with a representative of The Christian Science Monitor in London, promised on behalf of King Hussein that, within that state, public debts would be guaranteed, whilst all nationalities, including Jews, would receive consideration and have equal rights of citizenship, under a constitutional government.

The Changing Country Auction

SOMEHOW it is in the fine days of the late harvest time that auctions in the farming districts of the United States seem most to flourish. Then, when the midday sun is mellow and there is already a tang in the air, with the crops pretty well under cover and the cattle turned into the fields to graze, the farmer folk are ready to take time for a little diversion. They will enjoy it in their own village, if it offers there; or they will tune up the "flivver" and drive twenty or thirty miles for it, as soon. And what, after all, is more diverting than an auction, country style, with the household goods scattered about the doorway of some old homestead, the neighbors coming from near and far—for there are near and far neighbors in the country!—to see for themselves what the old house contained, to swap jokes and gossip, to enjoy the fun, and perhaps—perhaps—to buy something?

Time was when auctions of this sort, in the older parts of the country at large, were the means of bringing forth to the light of day rare old pieces of furniture, real antiques that had been "in the family" for years and years; perhaps from Revolutionary days, or even from the times when the early settlers fought under the British flag against the French and Indians. But not even in historic New England can one visit auctions nowadays with any well-founded hope of discovering pieces of this nature. Not a vagrant chair or an ancient warming pan is likely to have escaped the ferret-like search of the professional collectors and dealers from the cities. No, your country auction in New England, nowadays, is likely to yield up plenty of "old" pieces, many of them only too decrepit, and bearing every cherished mark of long usage; but the real antiques will be few and far between. In fact, the automobile has been the means of introducing so many strangers from the cities to the country auctions that sales of this nature have already lost much of their old-time flavor. They still offer a prized opportunity for one housewife to make a shrewd though not unfriendly inspection of her neighbor's belongings. They still provide amusement and a chance for gossip and racy badinage. In short, human nature is much the same at the auctions today as it was at those of former times. Yet, just as the old-time auction appealed only to the neighbors and acquaintances of a narrow countryside, whereas today your country auction is likely to draw from the highway passing motorists from twenty cities, so then the auctions were more nearly the real thing, whereas now they show traces of being "rigged" to profit by the wider appeal now possible. Nowadays a country auction does not necessarily indicate that any old homestead is being "sold out." It may look that way, to be sure. But if one happens upon the scene before it is fairly set, so to speak, he may discover that the old homestead is merely figuring as a proper setting, and that the goods to be sold are being brought into it from without. Very likely they are not even the property of any one family. Everybody in the village may have a stake in the affair, greater or less in proportion to the number of worn or disused articles each one happens to contribute for the sake of getting "whatever they will bring" under the auctioneer's hammer. Auction it may be, in country vernacular; rummage sale is what the city would like to call it, saving only the presence of the auctioneer.

However, it may be the presence of the auctioneer that saves the auction from disappearing altogether, or at the most from changing its form to accord more definitely with the new conditions. Other forms of auction

there have been, that have now faded into the past. There was the "Dutch auction," so called, which inverted the whole business by offering each article put up for sale at the highest conceivable price, leaving the auctioneer to lower it gradually until some venturesome bidder should nod an acceptance. There was also the auction in which a candle was kept burning, and bids for a particular article were receivable only within the period required for the candle to burn down to a specified mark. But who in America today remembers auctions of such a sort? Just as well, perhaps, that they are gone and forgotten. The American auction crowd of today knows how to take the auctioneer—how to gauge his accuracy, perhaps, no less than how to enjoy his humorous quips and witty sallies. It would be hard to say what the crowd would get out of the affair if the auctioneer were to proceed by methods of inversion, or make his nimble tongue keep pace with the slow burning of a candle flame.

Editorial Notes

THE "disastrous" effects of prohibition in the United States continue to be seen on all hands, but nowhere, perhaps, more clearly, even brazenly, than in prison returns. Thus, the annual census of the population of the prisons in Massachusetts, to September 30, 1920, shows that the steady decline reported in the first three months of prohibition has continued, with the result that, in fifteen months, the prison population of the State has decreased some 34 per cent. The greatest decline is seen in the reformatory for women, the population of which is today less by 47 per cent than it was fifteen months ago; whilst the population of the state farm has been cut in half. Four county prisons have been closed altogether. Two others are still open, but empty; whilst four more, with 296 cells, have only thirty-nine inmates between them.

IF GENEVA has a reputation for conferences, it has an equally good one for scholasticism. A Genevan pedagogue will tell you that his French, as he teaches it, is better and purer than Parisian French, which, of course, is all a matter of taste. There was a time, however, when French seemed to be foreign to Geneva and a medieval schoolmaster could remark of that tongue that it should be taught in the city, because "in the opinion of the learned, it is by no means to be despised." Though the date of the erection of the first public school was as late as 1429 there is a curious note extant from the twelfth century anent an inquiry for a teacher in Geneva who gave lessons gratuitously. The town councilors naively declared that they knew of no such person, but were quite sure there was one who gave lessons for money. The first schoolhouse was built in a garden hitherto given over to crossbow practice. The public schoolmaster's monopoly could be infringed only with impunity. Private schoolmasters were put in the stocks, and even ordered to attend the public school as pupils, being subject to its discipline and actually compelled to pay for their tuition.

A WRITER declares that the camel, as a beast of burden in the North African desert, is disappearing, and that the present ship of the desert is the automobile, which is fitted out with water tanks that have 10 times the storage capacity of their predecessors. But the automobile would not be of much use in conveying the fruit crops of Tunisia or Algeria to the market without the aid of the good roads being built by the French, or the useful, though unsightly, irrigation windmills which are now as familiar on the site of Carthage as they are in the former arid spots of California. No matter how light the motor car, it is not a good sand negotiator. Long before the internal combustion engine was invented, the sand cart was familiar on the deserts. It was practically non-sinkable, having a wheel rim a foot or more wide, which looked as though it had been constructed out of a gigantic cheese box.

UNLIKE Daisy Ashford and Opal Whiteley, a literary charwoman in Bayswater demands that her identity be concealed, and an enterprising paper man who called to interview her saw her only in connection with what might be called her non-literary work, that is to say, she opened the door and fled. Details of her literary judgment were given by her employer, who is a busy reviewer of books, with whom she works in collaboration. The reviewer hands the books for review to her, and finds he cannot do better than trust to her judgment, which is always sound and swayed by no weight of a name or popularity. This opens up new views on the subject of housework, and how to make it more attractive. The only thing to be remembered is that the lady requires a new book to read every day—no trash, but books by authors such as Tolstoy, Tchekoff, or Thomas Hardy, and, moreover, she says that unless she can have them she won't stay.

WHEN it is so easy to understand that private interests must give way to public interests whenever the first run counter to the latter, it should be realized that outdoor advertising enterprises cannot assume unbridled rights to values which the public alone has created. Of all the strong reasons for the regulation of billboards, doubtless the following, by the secretary of the Massachusetts Civic Association, is among the best: "Billboards are not erected in the open country till we build roads to develop territory or for access to beautiful districts. The values so developed should be held inviolate as public values. Bill-posting has desecrated vantage points so generally as to make it absolutely necessary for the people to say when and where it shall stop." It would seem as if the billboard men must expect to eat husks if they make riotous living of that which they did not earn in the first place.

SUGAR men, and many other dealers for that matter, who are crying because quotations are coming down, and point out how much they are "losing" by the return to more normal levels, are in somewhat the same situation as the little boy who lost his penny. A kindly person, not unlike the consumer of today, gave the boy another penny. For a moment tears gave way to smiles, then came the deluge. "Well, you have a penny, what is the matter now?" was asked. Between sobs the youngster replied, "If I had the one I lost, now I would have two."